

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, sunny, Temp. 44-59.
London: Thursday, dry and sunny, 54-64.
New York: Thursday, cloudy, 54-64.
Chicago: Thursday, cloudy, 54-64.
Tokyo: Thursday, cloudy, 54-64.
Moscow: Thursday, cloudy, 54-64.
Sydney: Thursday, cloudy, 54-64.
Auckland: Thursday, cloudy, 54-64.
Additional Weather — COMICS PAGE

Algeria	1.50	Denmark	22.00	Netherlands	1.75
Argentina	1.25	France	15.00	Nigeria	2.00
Australia	1.25	Germany	15.00	Portugal	2.00
Belgium	1.25	Greece	15.00	Romania	2.00
Bombay	1.25	India	15.00	Saudi Arabia	2.00
Canada	1.25	Indonesia	15.00	Senegal	2.00
Ceylon	1.25	Italy	15.00	Sierra Leone	2.00
Cuba	1.25	Japan	15.00	Somalia	2.00
Czechoslovakia	1.25	Korea	15.00	Swaziland	2.00
Dominican Republic	1.25	Laos	15.00	Tanzania	2.00
Egypt	1.25	Lebanon	15.00	Togo	2.00
Finland	1.25	Liberia	15.00	Tunisia	2.00
France	1.25	Madagascar	15.00	Turkey	2.00
Germany	1.25	Mali	15.00	Uganda	2.00
Ghana	1.25	Morocco	15.00	Yemen	2.00
Greece	1.25	Nigeria	15.00	Zambia	2.00
Guatemala	1.25	Senegal	15.00	Zimbabwe	2.00
Haiti	1.25	Sierra Leone	15.00		
Hong Kong	1.25	Somalia	15.00		
India	1.25	Swaziland	15.00		
Indonesia	1.25	Tanzania	15.00		
Italy	1.25	Togo	15.00		
Japan	1.25	Tunisia	15.00		
Korea	1.25	Turkey	15.00		
Laos	1.25	Uganda	15.00		
Lebanon	1.25	Yemen	15.00		
Liberia	1.25	Zambia	15.00		
Madagascar	1.25	Zimbabwe	15.00		
Mali	1.25				
Morocco	1.25				
Nigeria	1.25				
Portugal	1.25				
Romania	1.25				
Saudi Arabia	1.25				
Senegal	1.25				
Sierra Leone	1.25				
Somalia	1.25				
Swaziland	1.25				
Tanzania	1.25				
Togo	1.25				
Tunisia	1.25				
Turkey	1.25				
Uganda	1.25				
Yemen	1.25				
Zambia	1.25				
Zimbabwe	1.25				

No. 29,916

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1979

Established 1887

Amin Supporters Reported to Slay Border Civilians

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 18 — Leaders of deposed Ugandan President Idi Amin massacred civilians in eastern Uganda in reprisal for a reported military triumph by anti-min forces, refugees said today.

Ugandans who escaped to Kenya at that retreating bend of the Nile said the soldiers had killed the strict commissioner in the border town of Tororo and had taken residents from their homes and shot them. "They are killing everybody," said the assistant district commissioner, who reached Nairobi and telephoned Nairobi.

The latest victory by the forces of the transitional Ugandan government was reported by Altona, the minister of power, who said last night that they had saved the Owen Falls dam, which rises a road bridge across the Nile River at Jinja. Tanzanian soldiers went east from Kampala to the dam and secure its power.

Police Confirm Amin Confidant Held in Kenya

NAIROBI, April 18 (NYT) — A police official today confirmed that Robert Asles, the British-born aide and confidant of Idi Amin, was in custody in Kenya and was being interrogated. He did not elaborate.

Known as "Major Bob," the former road-construction foreman was, after Marshal Amin, the most feared man in Uganda. Earlier this week, The New York Times reported that a witness to the executions of four European journalists about 10 days ago said that it was Mr. Asles who gave the order to shoot the men.

"He is responsible for much of the bloodshed," a former official in the Ugandan Intelligence Service said. "If you pick quarrel with him and you only take to the hills, you are dead."

For several days after the fall of Kampala, Mr. Asles was rumored dead. The bloated body of a white man resembling him was found on a Kampala airfield. Mr. Asles was believed to have been arrested last night as he crossed the border to Kenya.

Peasants Return to Ravaged Kampala

By David Lamb

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 18 — Forces that overthrew Ugandan President Idi Amin were moving on from the outskirts of Kampala yesterday, pushing toward an air base at Masaka, 90 miles north, and, a 50 miles east, which is the site of a military base and the Owen Falls Dam that supplies all of the city's electricity and 15 percent of Kenya's.

The advance, like all of Tanzania's movements during the war, extraordinarily cautious even though Western military analysts considered it unlikely that the Tanzanian and Ugandan units would meet any substantial opposition. Thousands of Marshal Amin's soldiers have headed the new Ugandan government's call to surrender.

With the Tanzanian forces who threw President Idi Amin push-forward on the eastern and northern fronts, tens of thousands of peasants have begun returning to the capital, bringing their pigs and chickens and carrying their meager possessions on their heads and bicycles.

Ozens of former Ugandan ex-military yesterday on a charter plane from Nairobi.

Damage From Looting

For the first time in two weeks, Kampala, although still critically short of food and crippled by the damage to the city, was not a ghost town. The damage in Kampala, of Africa's loveliest cities, was not the result of the war but of the looting that followed the fall of the city in 1972 and gave its army colleagues.

There is practically nothing left in the city. The streets are strewn with glass, paper and small castings. It is even a stuffed zebra that is on the sidewalk. Marshal Amin's two-story stone residence off Nile Avenue has been



Civilians offer water to troops of the new Ugandan government advancing toward Jinja.

As Hanoi Talks Begin Vietnam Offers Peace Proposal

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, April 18 (NYT) — Vietnam opened the conference to restore normal relations with China today with a three-point peace proposal and an angry attack on China.

Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien, head of the Vietnamese delegation at the meeting in Hanoi, proposed in the first point of the peace offer that both sides take "urgent measures to secure peace and stability" in the border zone, which was ravaged by the Chinese incursion that began Feb. 17.

In excerpts from Mr. Hien's speech monitored here, the deputy minister said that both sides should refrain from concentrating troops in the frontier region and withdraw all forces to within 3 to 5 kilometers from the border.

In a suggestion that recalled the strip intended to separate North and South Vietnam during their war, Mr. Hien proposed that the zone created by the mutual withdrawal should become a demilitarized zone.

Vietnam proposed further that Peking and Hanoi should exchange lists of persons captured during the fighting in order to return them to their families as soon as possible. In the second point of its proposal, Vietnam asked for the restoration of normal relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence, with both sides eschewing the use of force or the threat of using it.

It called for a restoration of normal economic relations and the resumption of rail, air and shipping links. Thirdly, Hanoi urged a permanent settlement of all border and territorial problems on the basis of agreements reached in 1887 and 1895 between the French colonial regime and the Qing dynasty rulers of the Chinese empire.

But along with the proposals for peace, Mr. Hien restated in blunt terms Vietnam's accusations against China as being solely responsible for the border war. He characterized Peking's charges that Vietnam provoked the military incursion as "a deliberate attempt to sow confusion between the aggressor and the victim of aggression."

He also said that after opposing the United States throughout its war in Vietnam, China now sought "United States complicity" in its war against the same country.

Mr. Hien accused China of continuing to occupy Vietnamese territory at "over 10 points" along the border and maintaining strong forces, staging armed provocations and carrying out reconnaissance activities with hostile intent.

He charged that during the fighting, which lasted about a month, Chinese forces had destroyed four provincial hospitals, 21 district hospitals and 135 dispensaries and maternity stations, as well as hundreds of schools, productive enterprises, temples and historical sites.

The Vietnam news agency carried only a brief account of the opening statement by the head of the Chinese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong. Mr. Han said that if Vietnam was in earnest about the negotiations, settlement of the dispute would not be difficult.

Militiaman Declares S. Lebanese 'State'

MARIJAYOUN, Lebanon, April 18 (UPI) — The commander of the Israeli-backed Christian militias in southern Lebanon proclaimed the zone "a free Lebanese state" today and vowed to free the rest of the country "from all invaders and foreign forces."

Maj. Saad Haddad said that no elections will be held in the zone and no premier appointed because of the military situation.

"I am glad to announce that today we declared a free Lebanon," Maj. Haddad told newsmen in the Christian village of Marjayoun.

Maj. Haddad called for the resignation of Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, charging that he was not performing his duty to preserve Lebanon's integrity and "is working to give Lebanon to Syria."

Maj. Haddad denied that the establishment of the "Free Lebanese state" had been coordinated with Israel.

He said that "the major part of Lebanon is still under occupation of Syria, the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) and some foreign organization. Our intention is to free Lebanon from all invaders and all foreign powers."

Maj. Haddad did not say whether his reference to "foreign powers" meant the 6,000-man United Nations Truce Forces in Lebanon (Unifil), which is stationed between his forces and Palestinian guerrillas to the north.

The Christian militia commander controls about 350 square miles extending six miles north of the Israeli frontier and has received massive Israeli economic and military help. The territory under his control has served as a buffer zone between the Israelis and the Lebanese-based Palestinian guerrillas.

Maj. Haddad, 45, has claimed to have 800 troops under his command, but Western defense sources said that he had no more than 200.

Meanwhile, the militias shelled units of the 500-man Lebanese Army contingent moving into the UN buffer zone in south Lebanon. Beirut radio said that the shelling had halted further Lebanese deployments in the region.

A UN spokesman in Beirut said that all Lebanese Army units reached the UN zone safely but reported "several shelling incidents which injured at least one civilian."

The shelling by the militias covered most of the UN zone and Palestinian camps outside the coastal town of Tyre.

A UN spokesman said that shells hit areas held by the Unifil battalions from Senegal, Ireland and Nigeria. He also reported "intermittent sniping fire" on the Unifil headquarters at the border village of Naqoura and an attempt to blow up a UN helicopter.

Earlier, at least four persons were killed when Palestinian gunmen in Lebanon fired rockets across the Israeli border and exchanged artillery fire with Israeli forces and the Lebanese Christian militias.

A UN spokesman said that a Norwegian soldier from the UN peacekeeping force and a resident of Naqoura, near the Israeli border, were killed by artillery fire. He said that two children were killed in the frontier village of Tihnin.

Israeli officials reported that one woman was wounded in the rocket attack.

A U.S. colonel serving with the UN forces was captured when he tried to intervene, a UN spokesman said. He was released later by Naqoura residents.

Bomb Attack on Israelis

DAMASCUS, April 18 (Reuters) — Palestinian commanders said that they killed or wounded five members of an Israeli police patrol in a bomb attack near Jerusalem today.

The Palestinian news agency said tonight that the commandos planted a time bomb on a dirt road leading to an industrial area. It exploded as the Israeli foot patrol approached, the agency said.



Maj. Saad Haddad

As Iran Discord Mounts Khomeini Forces Hold Parade

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, April 18 (WP) — Forces loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini held an Islamic Armed Forces Day parade today as the Muslim religious leader sought to head off mounting discord and criticism of his regime.

But as a show of strength, the demonstrations were less than impressive. For many observers, they served only to underscore the difficulties that now seem to loom ahead for Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic republic, including the growing possibility of a clash between his supporters and an increasingly disenchanted coalition of Iranian liberals and leftists.

Responding to Ayatollah Khomeini's call yesterday for parades to mark a hastily declared Islamic Armed Forces Day, about 10,000 soldiers marched through central Tehran in what experts considered a sloppy exhibition. With an estimated 300,000 civilians watching or participating, the largely disorganized soldiers — some of them unarmed — sang revolutionary songs, shouted slogans and danced on their tanks and trucks.

Among foreign-made weapons, the parade featured about a dozen British Chieftain tanks, 10 Russian armored personnel carriers and a few anti-aircraft guns. Twelve U.S. F-4 Phantom fighters flew over the capital along with some transport and tanker planes and about a dozen attack helicopters.

"The whole thing was a little bit sad to see," said a Western military attaché. "It was not very impressive."

He said that a number of soldiers who took part were not regulars. At least a third, he said, appeared to be Islamic militiamen belonging to Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary committees.

The procession showed what has become of the Iranian armed forces — once numbering more than 400,000 men — since they disintegrated during the revolution that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February.

Some military men expressed astonishment that the Iranians, under the circumstances, were able to put into the air as many combat aircraft as they did, about 30. At least 80 in 90 percent of the air force is grounded for lack of maintenance and inability to find spare parts.

In the afternoon, about 30,000 Khomeini supporters marched in the house of Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, who left Tehran for a secret country retreat five days ago to protest the arrest of two of his sons and a daughter-in-law by revolutionary committee militiamen. The incident sparked an outcry by leftist and Islamic guerrilla groups and liberal Iranians, who suddenly began to voice pent-up criticism of what they regard as the increasing arrogance and domination of the Khomeini komitahs and their militiamen.

Marches in both the army and civilian parades carried portraits of both Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Taleghani in an attempt to smooth over what appears to have become a rift between the two ayatollahs and their followers. The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "Communists get out" and "America and Russia. You are not our friends."

In a message broadcast by the national radio, Ayatollah Taleghani asked his supporters to stop demonstrating for him and called on students to go back to school. He warned against allowing "radical action" to lead the revolution to the extreme left or right.

The secret Revolutionary Council which runs the komitahs also tried to defuse the tension by issuing a statement asking Ayatollah Taleghani to leave his retreat and return to Tehran. The statement, also broadcast on the radio, warned that "opportunists are using every chance for provocation and discord" in an effort to restore the shah's monarchy.

Nevertheless, small groups of Taleghani supporters continued to agitate against the komitahs, without actually condemning Ayatollah Khomeini in public.

Europe's Unwanted Children

Immigrants are one of the major economic and social problems of Western European nations. In the following article, the second of a three-part series, the International Herald Tribune looks at the plight of the children of immigrant workers.

By Joseph Fitchett

COLOGNE (IHT) — A mushrooming generation of immigrant children is growing up in European cities where they do not fit in and which they do not intend to leave.

These are the "bilingual illiterates," as the West German magazine Spiegel calls them, the offspring of foreign workers entrenched in Europe since the early 1970s.

Turkish teen-agers in West Germany are an extreme case of hardship. But Algerians in France — and even West Indians in Britain, despite their citizenship papers — face a similar cultural and ethnic predicament.

They are lost to their homelands and handicapped in their adopted countries. Many cannot function effectively enough in either society to hold a skilled job.

They are lost to their homelands and handicapped in their adopted countries.

Unlike their parents, who helped build Europe's prosperity, the unwanted second generation is widely viewed as a threat, not an asset.

They feel the hostility. "They wish us all in hell," said a young Greek cleaning woman who came to West Germany with her parents.

A Tunisian high school student in Paris said, "They want to finish us off, any way they can."

Job Prospects Bleak

With unemployment a problem for Europeans themselves, the job prospects for immigrants are even bleaker. Two few jobs are being created to offset layoffs, much less absorb the school-leavers. Youth looking for their first jobs are worst hit. Immigrants are the last hired and the first fired.

Yet most cling in the hope of finding enough work, even odd jobs, to remain in Europe. Disillusioning visits to their home countries convince them that they are misfits with even worst prospects there.

Providing assistance to these immigrant youths is perhaps the only key to the long-term success of the new goal of European governments of assimilating their foreign minorities. Officials of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation say that the major immigrant issue confronting the host governments is how this new generation will grow up and find its place in the labor market.

The number of immigrant youths is increasing rapidly. For example, there are 1 million foreign children in West Germany and 1.2 million more waiting for visas to join their families — the equivalent of two years' natural population increase in that country. Another 110,000 foreign children are born annually in immigrant workers' families in West Germany.

According to the latest forecast (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Turkish children in W. Germany attend special school in own language

After Desai Visits Dacca

India-Bangladesh Pact Revealed

By Robert Trumbull

NEW DELHI, April 18 (NYT)—Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai and President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh announced a series of agreements today that are expected to strengthen the ties between the two countries, whose relations in the past have been strained despite India's role in

Bangladesh's separation from Pakistan in 1971.

The war for independence in Pakistan's former province of East Bengal, in which Indian military intervention assured victory for the rebels, had been over for only a few months when citizens of Bangladesh began to assert that they were being exploited by their benefactors.

A principal complaint concerned high prices charged for Indian goods. India held a near-monopoly on Bangladesh markets following the expulsion of Pakistan. Officials in Dacca also charged that India was making excessive use of irrigation water from rivers flowing into Bangladesh from Indian territory, to the disadvantage of Bangladesh's farmers.

Inflow of Minorities

India, in turn, was annoyed by an inflow of members of religious minorities, who alleged that they had suffered persecution in overwhelmingly Muslim Bangladesh, and by the use of Bangladesh border regions as sanctuaries for frontier tribesmen who were rebelling against Indian rule.

A low point in relations was reached when the Indian high commissioner — equivalent to an ambassador — was shot in the shoulder by a terrorist in Bangladesh in November, 1975. Meetings to mend the tattered relationship followed, but visible improvement began only with an official visit to New Delhi by Gen. Ziaur in December, 1977.

Mr. Desai, returning today from two days of talks with Gen. Ziaur in Dacca, announced that the discussions "had strengthened the friendship that began in 1977."

Boundary Disputes

A joint communique issued by the two governments listed a series of efforts to improve the links between the two countries through consultations on the various problems discussed. For one, a joint commission will meet, probably next month, on the issue of fair allocation of irrigation water from several rivers in the Ganges system that flow from India into Bangladesh.

Talks also will be held on boundary disputes, the communique said. Pending border questions include a proposal for an exchange of small

enclaves and the delineation of a sea frontier to assure an equitable distribution of marine resources and drilling rights to possible offshore oil reserves.

The communique failed to mention the delicate issues of minority migration into India and the control of border-hopping tribal dissidents, but Mr. Desai said that the meeting in Dacca had produced an arrangement between the two governments to halt such illegal movements of peoples. He declined to divulge details of the agreement.

Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who participated in the discussions, said that although the communique did not mention it, "the question of minorities was discussed threadbare" in the talks, as was Indian insistence on measures to curb rebel tribesmen who conduct raids into India from refugees in Bangladesh.

To ease anxieties in Dacca over a huge trade imbalance in India's favor, the communique said, the two sides agreed to allow exports from Bangladesh to India of cement and fertilizer, among other products.

Soviet Note to Chinese Indicates Openness to Talks

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI)—The Soviet Union sent a message yesterday to Peking indicating that it may be willing to open talks that could lead to improved relations between the two Communist powers.

Tass said early today that the note was sent by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the Chinese government through the Chinese ambassador in Moscow, Wang Youping.

The note was the first indication of a thaw in relations between Peking and Moscow in years and came after a particularly tense period of animosity which Chinese troops invaded Vietnam, Moscow's key Southeast Asian ally.

"The Soviet Union is convinced that a document on principles of relations between the Soviet Union and China, drafted and adopted by

the sides, would be a suitable starting base for an improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China," Tass quoted the note as saying.

Improved Soviet-Chinese relations was "in the cardinal interests

of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and in the interests of peace and international security," the note said.

Last month, Peking decided unilaterally to end its 25-year-old treaty of peace, friendship and cooper-

ation with Moscow. The Russians, in a statement issued earlier this month, labeled that decision a hostile act.

However, the text of the message released today indicated Moscow may be ready to negotiate a new document with Chinese leaders — if the terms are right.

The Tass article briefly outlined the recent history of Soviet and Chinese relations, noting that the Soviet Union has advanced several proposals for negotiations to lessen tensions over the years.

"So, the Chinese government knows well the approach of the Soviet Union to the subject and aims of talks between our countries and the concrete proposals of the Soviet side," Tass said.

"The Soviet side expects that, with due account for the above stated considerations, the Chinese side will present its views on the subject and aims of the talks. On the attainment of agreement of this, it would be possible to discuss the question of venue and level of the talks," Tass said.

It was evident from the text of the Gromyko note that Moscow was answering a message sent by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on April 3.

"In connection with the April 3, 1979, note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union is authorized to state the following," Mr. Gromyko's message said. Then Tass reported the text of the message.

Regarding them as potential threats to Japan's oil supplies, which are shipped from the Middle East, the Soviet use of Vietnamese airfields and ports for military purposes began during the recent war between China and Vietnam, but has continued since those hostilities ceased.

In the interview, Mr. Ohira carefully emphasized that there would be no withdrawal of Japan's current aid program, which consists of about \$44 million in grants and loans a year. "I don't think... we contemplate anything like using this as leverage or withdrawing it... to influence our Vietnamese position," the premier said.

He added that Japan is now in a second stage of considering larger economic aid programs for Vietnam. "If the Russians get permanent bases there," he said, "we would have to carefully and seriously consider what to do about any full-scale economic aid, although we would have to complete disarming whatever we have committed already."

The Japanese government recently has expressed strong concern about Soviet military planes and ships being stationed in Vietnam, regarding them as potential threats to Japan's oil supplies, which are shipped from the Middle East, the Soviet use of Vietnamese airfields and ports for military purposes began during the recent war between China and Vietnam, but has continued since those hostilities ceased.

In the interview, Mr. Ohira carefully emphasized that there would be no withdrawal of Japan's current aid program, which consists of about \$44 million in grants and loans a year. "I don't think... we contemplate anything like using this as leverage or withdrawing it... to influence our Vietnamese position," the premier said.

He added that Japan is now in a second stage of considering larger economic aid programs for Vietnam. "If the Russians get permanent bases there," he said, "we would have to carefully and seriously consider what to do about any full-scale economic aid, although we would have to complete disarming whatever we have committed already."

The Japanese government recently has expressed strong concern about Soviet military planes and ships being stationed in Vietnam, regarding them as potential threats to Japan's oil supplies, which are shipped from the Middle East, the Soviet use of Vietnamese airfields and ports for military purposes began during the recent war between China and Vietnam, but has continued since those hostilities ceased.

In the interview, Mr. Ohira carefully emphasized that there would be no withdrawal of Japan's current aid program, which consists of about \$44 million in grants and loans a year. "I don't think... we contemplate anything like using this as leverage or withdrawing it... to influence our Vietnamese position," the premier said.

Minimizes Soviet Threat

Brown Says U.S. Needs a Year To Be Able to Monitor SALT-2

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT)—Defense Secretary Harold Brown said yesterday that it would take the United States about a year to regain the ability to verify adequately Soviet compliance with a new strategic arms limitation treaty — a capability that was weakened by the loss of two listening posts in Iran.

But in the administration's most detailed comment to date on the controversial verification question, Mr. Brown contended that it would take the Russians a "period of years" to complete tests on any new missile systems in violation of the projected treaty.

In effect, Mr. Brown was contending that while it would take a year or so to regain the ability to verify adequately that the Soviet Union was living up to the treaty, the Russians would need more time than that to produce a missile system not permitted under the treaty.

Thus, assuming the final treaty

contains the verification provisions he expects, Mr. Brown said, "it is my judgment that our monitoring will be such as to provide adequate verification as to Soviet compliance with the curbs on new or modified ICBMs."

Mr. Brown's statement was issued as a result of doubts raised by Senate critics who had received a secret briefing from Stanfield Turner, the director of the CIA, last week. Adm. Turner said that it would take until 1984 to restore the full intelligence-gathering facilities lost in Iran (NYT, April 18).

One critic, Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, said yesterday that "there is nothing the United States can do in either the near or long term to compensate for the loss of electronic listening posts in Iran, making verification of a new SALT treaty an impossible task." For the foreseeable future, there is no replacement," Mr. Brown did not take issue with Adm. Turner's prediction that the Iranian stations could not be replaced fully until 1984.

[Reuters reported from Washington that the Carter administration today accused Sen. Garn of leaking an inaccurate account of secret CIA testimony about U.S. ability to verify the treaty.]

(His House spokesman Jody Powell took issue with the account by Sen. Garn and the CIA also said the account, concerning the Iran listening posts, was "inaccurate as it now stands.")

Mr. Brown said that regaining the complete range of intelligence-gathering lost in Iran "will take until 1983 or 1984, depending on how much we are able to accelerate programs already under way."

But he sought to make a distinction between regaining the full capability lost in Iran and only enough to verify the arms treaty adequately.

"Regaining enough of it to verify adequately Soviet compliance with the provisions of SALT-2, I estimate, will take about a year, again depending on how fast we can carry out monitoring programs under development," he said. This fell short of saying that the previous verification capability could be restored completely, a Pentagon aide said.

Mr. Brown suggested that the year's gap would not be decisive because the principal problem would be to define "the nature and characteristics of new or modified Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles."

Each such new Soviet program will require about 20 flight tests over a period of years, he said. Thus, he argued, while existing systems or replacements for the Iranian sites might miss some flights, the

total assessment of Soviet compliance would be made from a whole test program for each missile from a variety of sources.

Satisfactory Resolution

"We expect to conclude a treaty that resolves satisfactorily the remaining provisions on verification and on new ICBMs," he said. "That event, it is my judgment, our monitoring will be such as to provide adequate verification as to Soviet compliance with the curbs on new or modified ICBMs."

Earlier, Thomas Roston, a Department spokesman, had contended that despite Adm. Turner's statement, it would be possible to have a treaty that was verifiable. "Nothing Adm. Turner said contravenes the basic judgment of the administration that the terms of a verifiable SALT treaty can be reached," Mr. Roston said. "The president would not sign an agreement unless he was firmly convinced it is adequately verifiable."

Mr. Roston then quoted from a speech given in New York on April 5 by Mr. Brown.

"Much has recently been written about the loss of the intelligence sites in Iran and how important these sites are to our ability to verify SALT verification," Mr. Brown said. "Intelligence of the kind obtained from these sites is important to our assessment of Soviet strategic forces programs, including some of the aspects limited by SALT-2. We are examining alternative means of collection, and question is not if we will remain this capability, but how, where, and how quickly we can do it."

Mr. Roston said yesterday, "are confident that this can be done on a timely basis to insure that agreement is adequately verifiable."

"Even without SALT, we would be able to monitor Soviet strategic forces," he said. "This is critical to our national security. The point is that SALT will make that task substantially easier. For example, bans deliberate concealment of interference with the intelligence systems we use to monitor Soviet forces."

Administration officials said while it may take several years to replace completely the Iranian listening posts, which carried out many intelligence functions, the belief that the verification capability could be restored in time the actual signing of the treaty.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned to Washington tonight after an Easter holiday in Florida and was expected to meet soon with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin to discuss the new issues could be conducted in the next week or so. That would open the way to a meeting between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

While the reasons for this are not yet obvious, it appears to be linked to the current final stage of the SALT talks.

Blackout on Test-Ban Talks

GENEVA, April 18 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union decided today to impose a blackout on news of their talks on a treaty to ban nuclear testing, it was disclosed today.

While the reasons for this are not yet obvious, it appears to be linked to the current final stage of the SALT talks.

Peasants Begin to Return To War-Ravaged Kampala

(Continued from Page 1)

ment opened the doors of the Amin regime's warehouses and found 30,000 sacks of sugar. Thousands of hungry Ugandans showed up and most were given a 125-pound bag. The excitement became so great that two persons were killed in the crush and soldiers had to fire into the air to disperse the crowd.

The Ugandan government is counting heavily on Western aid to reconstruct the economy. The final countries to recognize the new government were Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Ethiopia and Britain. A British diplomat arrived in Kampala last weekend to make arrangements for the staff that eventually will follow. Britain severed its relations with Uganda in 1976.

The United States closed its embassy in Kampala in November, 1975, but never cut relations. President Youssef Lule sent a delegation to Washington last week. It received unofficial assurances that the United States was eager to help Uganda's pro-Western government.

U.S. Trade Embargo

But the situation is clouded because Congress last year instituted a trade embargo on Uganda and the restrictions could be repealed only by Congress. Even though the embargo was directed at the Amin regime — which has been accused of responsibility for the deaths of more than 300,000 Ugandans — there was no stipulation that it would be lifted when Marshal Amin was overthrown.

U.S. diplomats in Nairobi said that they had received no guidance from Washington on what U.S. policy toward Uganda will be or when the United States intends to reopen its embassy.

Western diplomats in Nairobi said yesterday that they had reason to believe — but could not say categorically — that Marshal Amin flew to Libya last weekend from an

air base at Soroti, 110 miles north of Kampala. The flight was said to be a reconnaissance mission to see how the situation in Tripoli had changed since the Libyan encroachment that is believed to have carried the deposed president into exile.

As you know, it is alleged Amin has committed a number of crimes against humanity and we want to capture him alive and put him on trial," President Lule said. "A man, though, is a very fast runner and every time we get near him, he shows us his heels."

Meanwhile, Ugandan government sources reported reports that Libya offered to pay Tanzania \$1 million to gain the release of 100 prisoners of war held by the bays.

The offer was made by the byran head of state, Col. Muizzu Qadhafi. But Tanzania rejected the sources said, holding out for billions and Red Cross supervision of the release.

Some of the prisoners were reported being flown from Uganda to Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, and the Ugandan sources said that it appeared that Tanzania and Libya had reached an agreement between two powers.

Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi said that Col. Qadhafi for apparently was intended to please his senior army commander who was angered and embarrassed when Col. Qadhafi, without consulting his civilian or military advisers, decided to airlift from aid Marshal Amin's regime.

The foray proved a disaster. 2,600 soldiers Libya sent were defeated as decisively as was the byran army in its 1977 border war with Egypt. The Tripoli agreement withdrew its forces from Uganda in the first week of April, having lost about 600 men, sources said.

© Los Angeles Times

Aftershocks Jolt Area in North Italy

BELGRADE, April 18 (NYT)—Aftershocks from the two major earthquakes that struck the Adriatic coast on Sunday spread through northwestern Yugoslavia and across northern Italy today, causing minor damage but no reported casualties.

The Ljubljana Geophysical Observatory reported strong tremors in a large area reaching from Venice to Bolzano in northern Italy. The epicenter was 70 miles west of Ljubljana.

In Yugoslavia, the tremors were felt heavily in the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana and as far east as Zagreb, the nation's principal commercial center.

The tremors registered 5.2 on the Richter scale compared with 7.2 for the first earthquake on Sunday, the strongest to hit Yugoslavia in 75 years. Officials at the Ljubljana Observatory said that there appeared to be a deep link between the Sunday quakes and those today with the heavy tectonic blocks of the earth's crust pushing up from the Mediterranean through the central European Alps that cut across northern Italy.

Civil guard units in northwestern Yugoslavia were alerted and began looking for damage in remote areas, particularly along the border with Italy where the tremors were the strongest.

This area was struck by a huge earthquake in May, 1976, in which more than 800 persons died.

Along the Adriatic coast, 121 more bodies were discovered as rescue teams continued to sift through the wreckage of buildings. The official death toll of 101 has not been updated since Monday.

The Yugoslav government said that about 1,000 persons were injured in Sunday's quakes. Property damage was tentatively estimated at more than \$450 million, but many remote areas have not yet been surveyed.

Heavy rains today in the coastal region slowed relief operations. More than 60,000 families were reported without shelter in the area from Herceg-Novi down through Ucinj, the area hardest hit by the tremors.

Ailing Brezhnev Chosen to Serve 5 More Years as Soviet President

MOSCOW, April 18 (NYT)—Leonid Brezhnev, looking weak and sounding weary, was unanimously re-elected to a five-year term as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet today, with five standing ovations.

Mr. Brezhnev, 72, who also is secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party, then nominated Premier Alexei Kosygin, 75, to head the Soviet government for the next five years.

Fifteen hundred members of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal legislature, were chosen in a one-stage election on March 4. Its opening joint session today lasted barely 35 minutes.

Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin, and the 38 members of the presidium were nominated without opposition and elected without debate. The session then adjourned to await Mr. Kosygin's Cabinet list.

The Kremlin meeting that began with a session of the party's ruling Politburo, apparently on Monday, has produced no changes in the top leadership of the party or the government despite Mr. Brezhnev's increasingly fragile health.

The party's ideological chief, Mikhail Suslov, noted in a brief nominating speech this afternoon that Mr. Brezhnev's elevation to the post of president and chief of state in 1977 had "raised the Presidium's work to a qualitatively new level."

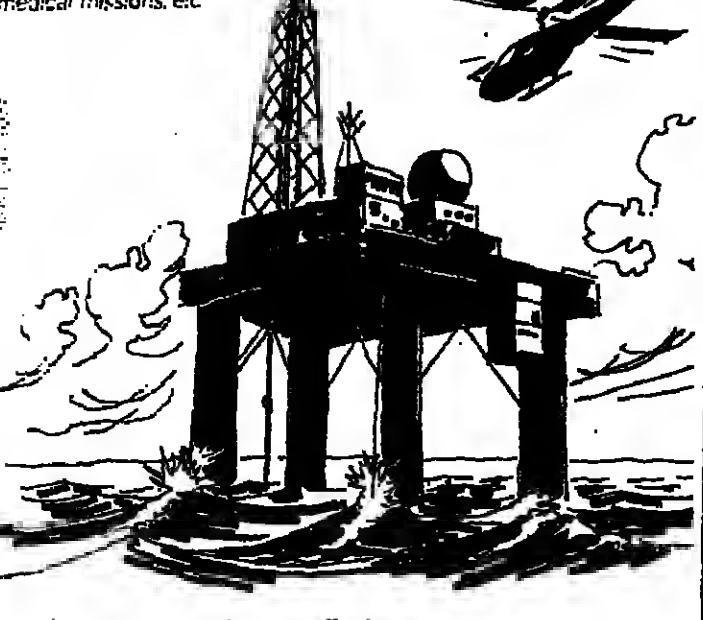
Nikolai Podgorniy was ousted from the presidency that year and was not re-elected to the Supreme Soviet this year.

Mr. Brezhnev twice took the floor today, each time having obvious difficulty reading and enunciating his brief remarks, and a Kremlin valet followed him closely to assist him in ascending and descending the podium stairs.

Jet Secours

Today's medicine within reach around the world.

evacuation and repatriation
ambulance aircraft
medical check-ups before, during and after foreign assignments
creation and operation of medical units on all continents
medical escorts, exploratory medical missions, etc.



Today's medical care, Jet Secours, guaranteed for the price of a subscription.

111 COULMS 16 RUE BOISSIERE - 75116 PARIS - TEL 505 75 75 - TELEX 611 449 F

Left Concludes Pact on Control Of Spain Cities

MADRID, April 18 (UPI)—Socialist and Communist leaders signed a pact today giving the left control of 1,800 municipalities containing 70 percent of Spain's population.

The two parties pledged to use the power they won in last month's elections to "democratize the internal functioning of city hall" and "to assure the efficiency, the openness and the honesty of municipal management."

Under the agreement, most of Spain's major cities, including Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Malaga, will have Socialist mayors. The Communists won Cordoba.

By offering to cooperate also with leftist regional parties, the two biggest leftist parties opened the door to government by Basque separatists in Pamplona, Catalan nationalists in La Coruna and Andalusian nationalists in Seville. The more moderate Basque Nationalists took control in Bilbao, Victoria and San Sebastian.

Conservatives In Finland Fail To Get Coalition

HELSINKI, April 18 (AP)—Conservative Party chairman Harri Holkeri said today that he has failed in his efforts to find a basis for a workable majority government after the March parliamentary elections.

Mr. Holkeri told President Urho Kekkonen there was not "enough political will among the parties to build any kind of majority government immediately," and asked to be relieved of his mission. President Kekkonen must now find some body else to continue the soundings for a basis of a new government.

Mr. Holkeri was asked to try to find a basis for a majority government after his party made the strongest showing in the elections although it did not succeed in gaining a parliamentary majority. It increased its representation in the 200-seat Parliament from 35 to 45, making it the second largest parliamentary party.

The non-Socialist parties hold a majority of 113 seats in Parliament, but even that was not good enough for forming a majority government as the Christian League with nine MPs and the Rural Party with seven were not acceptable government partners.

The leftist bloc of the Social Democrats and Communists said they could not go into a coalition with the Conservatives.

Carter Nominates Chief of Marines

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—President Carter announced today that he will nominate Gen. Robert Barrow, 57, to become the 27th commandant of the Marine Corps.

Gen. Barrow, holder of the Navy Cross and the Army Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in Korea and Vietnam, will replace Gen. Louis Wilson, who will retire June 30.

The nomination must be approved by the Senate, but this is regarded as a formality.

Four Policemen Killed by IRA In Bomb Attack

BESSBROOK, Northern Ireland, April 18 (AP)—Four policemen were killed yesterday by an IRA bomb that exploded as they drove past a booby-trapped truck.

It was the highest police toll in a single incident since violence in Northern Ireland erupted again a decade ago. Twelve persons, including four other policemen and a family in a passing car, were injured.

The IRA claimed responsibility in a statement sent to news media. It said more than 1,000 pounds of explosives was used, and warned: "There will be no capitulation, no respite until our war of national liberation is brought to a final conclusion."

The statement said that the bomb was planted and detonated by an "active service unit who after the attack returned safely to base." The police believe that it was exploded by remote control by a terrorist lying in wait in the surrounding countryside.

The statement said that the bomb was planted and detonated by an "active service unit who after the attack returned safely to base." The police believe that it was exploded by remote control by a terrorist lying in wait in the surrounding countryside.

Immigrant Youths: Europe's Unwanted Children

(Continued from Page 1)

case, more than 20 percent of Europe's school pupils will be immigrants' children by 1982, a Council of Europe spokesman said this week.

This increase will swamp the current limited experiments in education for immigrant children in Europe. West Germany has tried giving Spanish and other European pupils separate classes in regular schools while sending Turkish children to special tutoring schools in their own languages and in German. In France, semi-official voluntary agencies offer remedial classes to African and Moslem pupils.

But these palliatives have failed to break down the foreigners' segregation. And non-European immigrants, particularly, are the most likely to become school dropouts.

In city schools in West Germany, two-thirds of the foreign pupils drop out before the age of 15. Listless kicking a soccer ball in a vacant lot in a shantytown outside Paris, Rashid, a 17-year-old Algerian, said, "French schoolteachers don't want us in their classrooms. It's better to make yourself scarce."

Turkish teen-agers, loitering in the dilapidated back streets of Cologne's Mülheim district, play booby rather than face their friends' ridicule for attending special schools.

"Immigrant children's self-confidence is severely limited," a specialist in Cologne said. "Once they

get the feeling of being rejected, they simply lapse into expecting something from the system."

Until recently, only about half of the Turkish children in West Germany bothered to enroll in elementary schools. (Turkish families, expecting to return home, often fear that their girls will be spoiled by co-education in a non-Koranic school.)

Many experts doubt that traditional European schools can serve melting pots. German schools, like most in Europe, rely heavily on intensive homework. Turkish pupils, handicapped by poor housing and their parents' inability to coach them, are often seen as impeding the progress of other pupils in regular classes. Teachers who make a special effort to reach the immigrants face a backlash from German parents, who complain that their own children are being held back.

Educationally handicapped and often lacking the certificates that would qualify them to work as apprentices in German industry, the indispensable first step to acquiring skills in a trade, immigrant youths are poorly equipped to enter the labor market.

Their problems are frequently aggravated by difficult unemployment that makes it difficult for them to find even the same menial jobs that their parents hold.

In West Germany, 80 percent of the foreigners between 16 and 24 are jobless. British youth unemployment for nonwhites runs three or four times higher than the national average. In France, unemployment rates are rising generally, but twice as fast among young foreigners, mainly North Africans.

Unemployed young adult immigrants pose "an acute problem in all the [host] countries," the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reports.

Even in West Germany, which has Europe's lowest unemployment rate, the outlook for immigrants has only improved slightly. At one point, West German cities with immigrant populations of more than 15 percent banned new immigrants from moving in. The ban was lifted this month, and a new law permits local authorities to curtail the normal waiting time for work permits for immigrants whose parents are likely to continue as a new European proletarian.

The future depends heavily on what kind of employment will be available to this new generation of immigrants, many of whom refuse to accept the second-class status of their parents. Many are likely to continue as a new European proletarian.

Their unemployment problems, exacerbated by cultural tensions, sometimes translates into crime and violence. Ethnic tensions in

Britain have often been incited by juvenile street gangs and in Sweden have spawned anti-immigrant riots. In the Black Spiders is an all-Turkish immigrant gang.

Younger Delinquents

Police statistics in West Germany show that foreign youngsters are committing crimes younger and faster as more immigrants move into the country's inner-city slums.

Many European politicians doubt that, in practical terms, equality of opportunity can be provided for immigrant children. Effective educational programs for disadvantaged youngsters would be expensive, and the better trained immigrants would be tougher competition for Europe's native sons and daughters in schools and in job markets.

In fact, in Switzerland, Italian workers complain that their children's vocational training is sabotaged so that stocks of unskilled labor can be built up.

Government planners, however, are skeptical that Europe can perpetuate the old notion that immigrant workers can slave for its economic prosperity without acquiring some rights of their own. Concerned about a potential social threat from frustrated minorities, they argue for better facilities to equip immigrants for new kinds of jobs.

Worried about the immigrants' frustration turning to violence,

U.S. Will Admit More Refugees From Indochina

BANGKOK, April 18 (NYT)—President Carter's coordinator for refugee affairs said here yesterday that the United States would admit 7,000 Indochinese refugees each month through September of next year and said that he anticipated the continuation of the program for at least a year beyond that.

Dick Clark, who is on a study tour of Southeast Asia, said that the administration hoped to put the program into law by summer. But he said that regardless of congressional action, Mr. Carter would set the flow of Indochinese refugees to the United States at 7,000 a month through September of next year through his authority to "parole" refugees into the country.

In the last year, about 4,500 Indochinese refugees have entered the United States each month.

Senior Safety Panel New Instruments Urged for 42 Reactors in U.S.

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP) — The government's senior safety panel recommended yesterday that a broad range of new instruments be installed on more than half of the nation's 72 operating nuclear reactors.

The recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards goes well beyond the remedial work recommended last week by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission following the accident at the Three Mile Island reactor in Pennsylvania.

The committee's recommendation, during a public hearing, was that the NRC should require better training and improved procedures for all that are involved in the operation of the reactors.

The committee also recommended that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained and that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained and that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained.

Conflicting Proposal

The committee's call for engineering modifications at all 42 of the pressurized-water reactors in the United States contrasts with the recommendations of the NRC staff, which would require the installation of Babcock & Wilcox, the manufacturer of the crippled Three Mile Island reactor. Both have suggested that better training and improved procedures are all that is required.

The NRC is not required by law to follow the advice of the committee, but it could come under heavy criticism in Congress and elsewhere if it ignores the recommendations of its senior advisory committee.

The committee's recommendations include that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained and that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained.

No Estimates

No immediate estimate could be obtained about the costs involved in installing the new instruments, which would include the installation of new gauges and sensors in the reactors, which would be installed during the refueling of the reactors, or during scheduled refueling of the reactors, or during scheduled refueling of the reactors.

The committee's recommendations include that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained and that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained.

White House Panel

The White House panel recommended yesterday that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained and that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained.

Kamit

The task force formed almost a year ago to study the accident at Three Mile Island has recommended that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained and that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained.

Task Force

The task force formed almost a year ago to study the accident at Three Mile Island has recommended that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained and that the NRC should require that the operators of the reactors be better trained.

Sentenced in Taiwan

A Taiwanese court has sentenced a man to 14 years in prison for espionage, a case in the biggest Taiwanese espionage case in recent years.



IN THE SWIM — Mr. and Mrs. Gary Hill watch as one son swims and the other dives off the roof of their home in Cordova, Ala., near Warrior River that flooded last week. In Jackson, Miss., the flooding of Pearl River appeared to have peaked, but officials predicted that it would be about a week before about 12,000 evacuated residents could return home.

High Court Clears Entry to Install Bugs

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP) — U.S. law officers, to install court-ordered surveillance devices, do not need warrants specifically authorizing them to enter private premises, the Supreme Court ruled today.

In a 5-4 decision, the high court held that judges, in authorizing the use of electronic eavesdropping, implicitly permit entry to install such devices and that neither the Constitution nor federal law requires law-enforcement officials to obtain separate warrants.

Justice Lewis Powell Jr., on behalf of the majority, wrote: "Often, in executing a warrant, police may find it necessary to interfere with privacy rights not explicitly consid-

Supreme Court Backs Restriction

Of Aliens as Public School Teachers

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP) — The Supreme Court has ruled that states may prevent aliens from teaching in public schools.

The effect could be to keep French citizens from teaching French to American children or, as in a test case, an Englishwoman, from teaching English grammar in public schools.

The justices split 5-4 yesterday in upholding a New York law that prohibits aliens who do not seek U.S. citizenship from teaching in the state's public schools.

"A teacher has an opportunity to influence the attitudes of students toward government, the political process and the citizen's social responsibilities," Justice Lewis Powell Jr. wrote for the court's majority.

The test case involved a lawsuit filed by Susan Norwick, a native of Scotland, who is still a British citizen, and another suit filed by Tarja Dachinger, a citizen of Finland. Both women have been U.S. residents since the mid-1960s and are married to U.S. citizens.

New York education officials considered both women well qualified to teach, except for their lack of citizenship.

UAW Chief Assails Carter Policy

U.S. Warned to Stay Out of Auto Talks

By William J. Eaton

DETROIT, April 18 — Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers, declared yesterday that the Carter administration's anti-inflation program had collapsed and warned the government to "stay the hell out" of labor negotiations in the automobile industry this year.

Mr. Fraser said that White House intervention in bargaining with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler might backfire and make a strike more likely.

Addressing 3,000 delegates to a UAW special convention, the union leader said that President Carter's proposed 7-percent limit on wage increases was no longer realistic because of rising prices and big profits.

Mondale Pledges U.S. Aid To Brace Norway's Flank

By R.W. Apple Jr.

OSLO, April 18 (AP) — Vice President Mondale pledged U.S. support yesterday for the "courageous Norwegian resolve" in the face of increased Soviet pressure on the northern flank of the Western alliance.

In a speech after meetings with Premier Odvar Nordli and King Olav V, the vice president said that because of Norway's border with the Soviet Union, its security is essential to the success of NATO.

He promised that the United States would stand beside Norway "wherever the challenge, whatever the need." It was the major foreign policy statement of the vice president's tour of the five Nordic countries and the Netherlands, a trip designed to show continuing U.S. support for the smaller nations of Northern Europe.

Scandinavian Concern

Mr. Mondale, a Norwegian-American, has made relations with the Scandinavian nations one of his special concerns, meeting frequently with their political leaders in Washington.

In all the Nordic capitals, and particularly here, governments look upon his tour with great seriousness. All the countries called their ambassadors home from the United States for the trip.

The Norwegians were unsettled last summer by incidents involving Soviet trawlers along their northwest coast and by several Soviet violations of Norwegian regulations on the island of Spitzbergen in the Arctic Ocean. Although the episodes seem to have ended for

If Carter's Fuel Plan Works U.S. Hopes to Avert Summer Fuel Crisis

By Robert C. Torth

WASHINGTON, April 18 — The government held out hope yesterday that U.S. drivers can avoid a gasoline shortage this summer if President Carter's plan to cut both U.S. imports and consumption is implemented, quickly — and if there are no new disruptions in the Middle East.

But Department of Energy officials nonetheless urged Congress to give them power to close gasoline stations on weekends and order fuel-saving thermostat settings for heating and air conditioning — 65 degrees in winter, 80 degrees in summer — in public, commercial and industrial buildings.

They made the statements in issuing the department's plan for coping with oil shortages following the Iranian revolution. Officials said that the success of the plan depends not only on U.S. actions but also on two international factors.

• "Iran must be rock-steady" in continuing to export the 2.5 million to 3 million barrels a day achieved since it resumed production. Further political unrest and technical problems, such as pump failures, could disrupt the flow.

• Saudi Arabia and other oil-exporting states in the Middle East and South America must maintain current production levels, which are higher than projected last year as they have sought to make up for the Iranian cutoff.

To give all possible sides of the oil picture, an official at the briefing presented the most pessimistic outlook. If things go badly, he said, "we could remember this as a year in which we were all very uncomfortable."

For one thing, he noted, there are signs of gasoline shortages starting about June 1 because the oil picture, an official at the briefing presented the most pessimistic outlook. If things go badly, he said, "we could remember this as a year in which we were all very uncomfortable."

For one thing, he noted, there are signs of gasoline shortages starting about June 1 because the oil picture, an official at the briefing presented the most pessimistic outlook. If things go badly, he said, "we could remember this as a year in which we were all very uncomfortable."

California Town Backs Marijuana

BERKELEY, Calif., April 18 (AP) — Voters here endorsed measures all but legalizing marijuana and prohibiting the use of city funds to support South Africa's apartheid government.

The city is the home of the University of California's most prestigious campus, the scene of violent activism in the 1960s.

The marijuana measure would prohibit spending city funds to enforce state and federal laws against marijuana smoking. It directed city officials, including police, to lobby for repeal of such laws. The South Africa initiative would ban the deposit of city money in banks with direct or indirect ties to South Africa.

Drugs Seized in Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, April 18 (UPI) — Narcotics agents confiscated three tons of opium and marijuana yesterday, officials said.

Justice Rehnquist, speaking for the court, held that "Congress did not design the FOIA exemptions to be mandatory bars to disclosure." He noted, however, that information could be suppressed if a company showed that its disclosure would violate a law protecting trade secrets.

• Ruled 6-to-3 that a journalist being sued for libel may be compelled to answer questions about the thoughts and opinions that he or she held while preparing the allegedly defamatory news story.

Ex-Sen. Brooke Will Not Face Trial For Fraud in Welfare Payments Case

BOSTON, April 18 (AP) — Former Republican Sen. Edward Brooke and his ex-wife will not be prosecuted for welfare fraud, but could be liable for restitution of more than \$84,000 in Medicaid payments made to Mrs. Brooke's mother-in-law, the state attorney general ruled yesterday.

Attorney General Francis Bellotti said that he will pursue whatever remedies are available for recovery of \$84,387.65 in Medicaid payments made on behalf of the late Teresa Ferrari-Scacco.

Mr. Brooke acknowledged holding about \$70,000 in funds belonging to Mrs. Ferrari-Scacco at a time when she was receiving Medicaid payments for her nursing care. Mr. Brooke, defeated for re-election in November by Rep. Paul Tsongas, was later cleared by the Senate Ethics Committee of charges of fraud in the Medicaid case. The state Bureau of Welfare Auditing, which also investigated the case, found no direct evidence that the senator had committed any crime.

Iberia Reservations. Electronics is just part of the game, not the game.



A sophisticated electronic reservations system is absolutely essential to an international airline. And being the second largest airline in Europe, in number of passengers flown, you can be sure ours is one of the most advanced in the world.

But at Iberia, we know that coordinating the flights of over 13,500,000 passengers a year takes more than electronics. It takes our colleagues at Reservations.

When they receive a request for a seat they don't think of you as a number. They think of you as a guest. And, in Spain, guests are friends.

So they put all their effort in trying to book you a seat, your connecting flight, or any other service. Because a computer can offer you an efficient flight, but only a friend can help you enjoy it.

That's why at our Reservations Department, electronics is just part of the game. Not the game.

This is Iberia today. But we want to be better.



1960 Prediction Is Advanced

Russia Stakes a Claim to Jupiter's Ring

By Theodore Shabad
NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT) — The Soviet Union, reacting to the discovery of a ring around Jupiter by the Voyager-1, has claimed joint credit for the discovery, contending that a Soviet scientist predicted its existence as early as 1960.

Always sensitive to the question of priority in scientific discovery, Moscow advanced its claim earlier this month in *Izvestia*, which published an interview with Viktor Ambartsumyan, an astronomer.

Mr. Ambartsumyan, director of the Byurakan Observatory in Soviet Armenia, said that the existence of a ring around Jupiter and of vol-

canic activity on its moons was predicted by a Kiev University professor, S.K. Vekshvatsky, and discussed in a scientific paper published 19 years ago.

The astronomer said that Mr. Vekshvatsky reiterated his prediction in 1969 and in 1972 and that his papers had been translated into French and German. Mr. Ambartsumyan said that he thought it unlikely that the U.S. team working with Voyager-1 could have been unfamiliar with those findings.

The spacecraft, in passing by Jupiter early last month, identified both a volcanic eruption on Io, one of Jupiter's 13 moons, and what

appeared to be a thin ring of rocky material circling the planet. Scientists speculated that the debris might be the remains of a moon that had been torn apart through stresses exerted by Jupiter's gravity.

Mr. Ambartsumyan said that the prediction of a ring around Jupiter was first published in 1960 in a journal of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, *Physical-Mathematical Series*, which is available for distribution abroad. The scientist quoted the following passage:

"The existence of active ejection processes in the Jupiter system, demonstrated by comet astronomy, gives grounds for assuming that Jupiter is encircled by comet and meteorite material in the form of a ring similar to the ring of Saturn."

The paper by Mr. Vekshvatsky was said to have demonstrated the existence of the ring and to have noted that it was so thin that it could not be detected by telescopes.

These conclusions, Mr. Ambartsumyan said, although challenged at the time by others in the Soviet Union, were reprinted twice in collections of articles titled "Problems in Contemporary Cosmogony" and translated abroad.

In raising the issue of scientific priority, Mr. Ambartsumyan said that the applicable precedent was the discovery of the planet Neptune in the 19th century. The existence of Neptune had been predicted by astronomers, notably by Urbain Leverrier of France, on the basis of observed irregularities in the motion of Uranus, the nearest planet.

Neptune was first seen by John Galle of Germany in 1846, in the precise spot where Leverrier's calculations had placed it. Both Leverrier and Galle are usually credited with the discovery.

The Soviet scientist, when asked whether the discovery of the Jupiter ring and of volcanic activity on its moons should be credited to Mr. Vekshvatsky alone, replied:

"No, the American investigators working with Voyager-1 have not only fully confirmed Vekshvatsky's findings, but contributed information of their own. Their observations provided the size and thickness of the ring, the size and number of volcanoes on Jupiter's moon, and other details. The credit must go to Vekshvatsky and to no less a degree to our American colleagues."

Carter B. Corder, 60, Is Dead, Was IHT Advertising Consultant

PARIS, April 18 (IHT) — Carter B. Corder, 60, advertising consultant to the International Herald Tribune for more than 10 years, died today at the American Hospital of Paris following a brief illness.

Born in Portland, Ore., on May 22, 1918, Mr. Corder was reared in Pasadena, Calif., where movie lots were his playground — his favorite was the set for "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" — and his friends were from the world of cinema and art.

After receiving a BA degree at the University of California in Los Angeles, Mr. Corder began his career as an advertising copy writer in New York in 1938. He worked for Barton, Barton, Darnestine & Osborn, for Compagn Advertising, Inc., and for Foote, Cone & Belding on such accounts as Old Gold cigarettes, Armstrong Linoleum and Procter & Gamble and Lever Brothers products.

In 1963, he was sent to Frankfurt as creative director for Foote, Cone & Belding. He was transferred to Paris in 1967 as creative director of the Paris and Brussels agencies.

He left Foote, Cone & Belding in 1970 to create his own agency, Advertising Publicité, in association with Bill Chevallier. The partners separated in 1977, when Mr. Corder created Cambon Publicité.

Mr. Corder first worked with the International Herald Tribune when he was with Foote, Cone & Belding, and the newspaper re-

tained him as consultant through his two successive ventures.

Mr. Corder leaves his wife, Virginia Shook Corder, and his sister, Nancy Rubin.

Maria Korzhinska

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters) — Soviet-born Maria Korzhinska, 84, whose harp playing won new recognition for a once neglected instrument, died at her home here yesterday.

She began her career at Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre, but left the Soviet Union in 1926 and settled in London.

S. William Halperin

LA JOLLA, Calif., April 18 (AP) — Author and retired University of Chicago professor S. William Halperin, 74, died at his home here on Sunday.

His career spanned four decades at the University of Chicago. He also taught at the University of New Delhi, Wayne State University in Detroit, Tulane University in New Orleans and the University of Virginia. He retired in 1970. His specialty was European diplomatic history.

Jorge Mantilla Ortega

QUITO, Ecuador, April 18 (AP) — Jorge Mantilla Ortega, 71, a former diplomat and editor and publisher of *El Comercio* newspaper, died Monday following a traffic accident.

DEATH NOTICE

On April 18, 1979, of the American Hospital of Paris

CARTER B. CORDER

passed away after a brief illness of the age of 60. His professional and personal relationships with the International Herald Tribune for more than a decade earned him the love and respect of the entire staff.

His many friends and associates of the paper wish to pay tribute to his professional talent and dedication.

We shall all cherish the memory of the very special man Carter was. Our condolences and affection are expressed to his wife, Virginia Shook Corder, and his sister, Nancy Rubin.

At the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Corder the funeral will be private and it is requested that flowers be omitted.

The Omega Ladies Quartz.

Beautifully reliable.
Beautifully timeless in style.



Omega's miniaturized quartz watches are just as a ladies' watch should be. Small, elegant and beautiful.

There's no wonder, it's no longer needed. The Omega Ladies' Quartz keeps perfect time, whether you wear it or not.

Omega. The name says it all.

Ω
OMEGA

Omega De Ville. Left to right: BA 591.0022, BA 591.0029, BA 591.0023. All three models with quartz movement, 18 ct. gold, sapphire crystal. Registered models.



UNEXPECTED CATCH — Part of a bronze statue of Augustus, the first Roman emperor (27 B.C.-A.D. 14), was netted by Greek fishermen. The statue depicted Augustus on horseback, but his legs and the horse were not found.

Tablets May Support Bible

Syrians Said to Suppress The Clay Record of Ebla

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT) — A leading archaeology journal has charged that Syrian authorities are trying to suppress the findings of scholars who are deciphering the huge cache of inscribed clay tablets discovered amid the 4,500-year-old ruins of the kingdom of Ebla.

The recent discovery of the city-state of Ebla in Syria, with the thousands of tablets in its palace archive, is regarded as one of the greatest archaeological finds of the century. Research at Ebla is shedding light on the political and economic nature of one of the most ancient large cities.

The controversy stems, however, not from such secular matters but from the religious and ethnic affinities of the Eblaites people. Preliminary reports from the scholars suggested that the tablets contained numerous references linking Ebla to the world of the biblical Hebrews.

The tablets reportedly contain references to persons with names resembling those of the ancient Hebrew patriarchs and to prominent cities in biblical stories — cities that heretofore were thought to have been mostly allegorical. Some familiar with the project have gone so far as to suggest that the ancient Eblaites may have been early Hebrews or, at least, that Ebla was a stronghold of Hebrew cultural influence.

Syrian Pressure

Syria, whose recent policies have been strongly anti-Zionist, reportedly has exerted pressure on archaeologists and linguists working at the Ebla ruins to stop speculation on biblical links and to emphasize instead Ebla's role in "proto-Syrian history." The Ebla research is being conducted by an Italian team whose continued access to the site depends on permission from the Syrian government.

The charges of improper political interference were made by Hershel Shanks, the editor of *Biblical Archaeology Review*, the journal of the Washington-based Biblical Archaeology Society.

In a lengthy article in the current issue, Mr. Shanks also calls for prompt publication of some key tablets that, at least until recently, were said to contain important biblical references. Not one of the 15,000 or more tablets has been made available, even in a legible photograph, to the scholarly community.

Details of the tablets' content has come almost entirely from the linguist who first deciphered the Semitic language. That linguist, Giovanni Pettinato of the University of Rome, has since issued a subtly worded "declaration" saying that news media have exaggerated the biblical implications of Ebla.

Since writing his declaration, Mr. Pettinato has resigned his position with the Ebla research team. He and Mr. Matthiae long had been feuding over a number of matters, and at one point, Mr. Pettinato was removed from his position as sole translator of the tablets and made one of 10 members of an international committee of linguists that was to do the translations.

According to *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Mr. Pettinato resigned because he was dissatisfied with the way Mr. Matthiae was running the committee. Paraphrasing Mr. Pettinato's remarks, the magazine said, "The way Matthiae is organizing things, the Ebla tablets won't be published for 300 years."

The director of the Italian team at Ebla, Paolo Matthiae, also has repudiated the biblical connections. In the same issue of *Flash of Damascus*, Mr. Matthiae is quoted as calling the biblical links "anti-scientific and anti-historical speculation that I vigorously deplore."

Mr. Matthiae, who is an archaeologist but is not directly involved in translating the tablets, has not been as prominently associated with the biblical speculation as Mr. Pettinato. He has, however, written and lectured about the connections before scientific audiences.

After his resignation, Mr. Pettinato has resigned his position with the Ebla research team. He and Mr. Matthiae long had been feuding over a number of matters, and at one point, Mr. Pettinato was removed from his position as sole translator of the tablets and made one of 10 members of an international committee of linguists that was to do the translations.

According to *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Mr. Pettinato resigned because he was dissatisfied with the way Mr. Matthiae was running the committee. Paraphrasing Mr. Pettinato's remarks, the magazine said, "The way Matthiae is organizing things, the Ebla tablets won't be published for 300 years."

"We are not authorized," he wrote, "to make the inhabitants of Ebla predecessors of Israel."

The statement was issued at the request of the Syrian Antiquities Department and was published in a Syrian government magazine called *Flash of Damascus*. Although the statement does not flatly deny an Ebla-Israel link, the English-language magazine commented that the statement "refutes all Zionist allegations aimed at defacing Syrian Arab history and emphasizes the antiquity of the Syrian civilization and its wide fame."

Before issuing the statement, Mr. Pettinato had described, in articles and speeches, a number of connections between Ebla and the Bible. These include an Eblaitic creation and flood story resembling those of Genesis; personal names akin to Abram, Esau, Isaac, Michael, Saul, Ishmael and David; all of which figure prominently in the Bible; the names of several cities otherwise known only from the Bible; and references to deities named El and Ba, biblical names for the god of the Hebrews.

None of the documentation for these statements — the actual tablets — has been made available to the public. Although long delays in publishing archaeological discoveries are common, Mr. Shanks suggested in an interview that Syria's political pressure may also be playing a role in keeping the Ebla tablets under wraps.

"I can't think of any other funds that are as directly significant for helping us understand the Bible as these tablets would be," Mr. Shanks said. He added that they may surpass the Dead Sea Scrolls in significance because those documents did not bear directly on the authenticity of biblical stories. If early reports are correct, the Ebla tablets could well establish whether key parts of the Bible are historically accurate.

Aside from its religious significance, the Bible is one of the few written records about a crucial period in the early stages of civilization.

The director of the Italian team at Ebla, Paolo Matthiae, also has repudiated the biblical connections. In the same issue of *Flash of Damascus*, Mr. Matthiae is quoted as calling the biblical links "anti-scientific and anti-historical speculation that I vigorously deplore."

Mr. Matthiae, who is an archaeologist but is not directly involved in translating the tablets, has not been as prominently associated with the biblical speculation as Mr. Pettinato. He has, however, written and lectured about the connections before scientific audiences.

After his resignation, Mr. Pettinato has resigned his position with the Ebla research team. He and Mr. Matthiae long had been feuding over a number of matters, and at one point, Mr. Pettinato was removed from his position as sole translator of the tablets and made one of 10 members of an international committee of linguists that was to do the translations.

According to *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Mr. Pettinato resigned because he was dissatisfied with the way Mr. Matthiae was running the committee. Paraphrasing Mr. Pettinato's remarks, the magazine said, "The way Matthiae is organizing things, the Ebla tablets won't be published for 300 years."

Mr. Matthiae, who is an archaeologist but is not directly involved in translating the tablets, has not been as prominently associated with the biblical speculation as Mr. Pettinato. He has, however, written and lectured about the connections before scientific audiences.

After his resignation, Mr. Pettinato has resigned his position with the Ebla research team. He and Mr. Matthiae long had been feuding over a number of matters, and at one point, Mr. Pettinato was removed from his position as sole translator of the tablets and made one of 10 members of an international committee of linguists that was to do the translations.

According to *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Mr. Pettinato resigned because he was dissatisfied with the way Mr. Matthiae was running the committee. Paraphrasing Mr. Pettinato's remarks, the magazine said, "The way Matthiae is organizing things, the Ebla tablets won't be published for 300 years."

Mr. Matthiae, who is an archaeologist but is not directly involved in translating the tablets, has not been as prominently associated with the biblical speculation as Mr. Pettinato. He has, however, written and lectured about the connections before scientific audiences.

After his resignation, Mr. Pettinato has resigned his position with the Ebla research team. He and Mr. Matthiae long had been feuding over a number of matters, and at one point, Mr. Pettinato was removed from his position as sole translator of the tablets and made one of 10 members of an international committee of linguists that was to do the translations.

According to *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Mr. Pettinato resigned because he was dissatisfied with the way Mr. Matthiae was running the committee. Paraphrasing Mr. Pettinato's remarks, the magazine said, "The way Matthiae is organizing things, the Ebla tablets won't be published for 300 years."

Mr. Matthiae, who is an archaeologist but is not directly involved in translating the tablets, has not been as prominently associated with the biblical speculation as Mr. Pettinato. He has, however, written and lectured about the connections before scientific audiences.

After his resignation, Mr. Pettinato has resigned his position with the Ebla research team. He and Mr. Matthiae long had been feuding over a number of matters, and at one point, Mr. Pettinato was removed from his position as sole translator of the tablets and made one of 10 members of an international committee of linguists that was to do the translations.

According to *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Mr. Pettinato resigned because he was dissatisfied with the way Mr. Matthiae was running the committee. Paraphrasing Mr. Pettinato's remarks, the magazine said, "The way Matthiae is organizing things, the Ebla tablets won't be published for 300 years."

Mr. Matthiae, who is an archaeologist but is not directly involved in translating the tablets, has not been as prominently associated with the biblical speculation as Mr. Pettinato. He has, however, written and lectured about the connections before scientific audiences.

After his resignation, Mr. Pettinato has resigned his position with the Ebla research team. He and Mr. Matthiae long had been feuding over a number of matters, and at one point, Mr. Pettinato was removed from his position as sole translator of the tablets and made one of 10 members of an international committee of linguists that was to do the translations.

According to *Biblical Archaeology Review*, Mr. Pettinato resigned because he was dissatisfied with the way Mr. Matthiae was running the committee. Paraphrasing Mr. Pettinato's remarks, the magazine said, "The way Matthiae is organizing things, the Ebla tablets won't be published for 300 years."

HAVANA CIGARS
TABAL RHEIN
1 RUE DU MONT-BLANC
TEL: 32 97 64 GENEVA
SWITZERLAND

Our brochure "Cigars & Caviar" will be sent to you free upon the return of this coupon.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Life With Norman

A Writer-in-Residence Chez Mailer

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT) — Norris Church is the kind of woman you always notice at a party. First, she is usually the most beautiful woman there, which is not easy in a city where it seems every other woman looks like, or is, a fashion model. She is tall and slender, with almost eerie reddish-brown eyes that match her Auburn hair, and chabby white skin that seems to have no pores. Another reason you notice her is that the shorter man constantly at her side is Norman Mailer.

Miss Church, 30, is Mailer's live-in companion, cook and the mother of his eighth child, John Buffalo, who will be a year old Monday. But if that sounds as though she is little more than a Mailer handmaiden, consider that she recently gave her agent 100 pages of her first novel, "Little Miss Little Rock," about a child beauty-contest winner in Arkansas who grows up and moves to New York. It is "kind of" based on her life, she said, seeing as how she won the title of Little Miss Little Rock when she was 3 and now lives in New York.

She is also trying to get enough oil paintings finished so she can have a one-woman show, and she will soon co-star in an experimental stage production of a Lanford Wilson comedy, "Lucky, Lucky, Nye, Nye, Nye," directed by Mailer.

What may come as a surprise to some who view the 56-year-old Mailer as the male chauvinist of the Western world, Miss Church says that he "encourages" her to have a career.

"He's very pro-woman," she insisted the other day in the triplex co-op apartment she and Mailer and four children (two his, one hers, one theirs) share in a Brooklyn Heights brownstone.

"Hard to Shake"

"He got that bad reputation years ago, and it is hard to shake," she went on, in her soft, Southern accent. "But he has been very nice to me, and encouraged me to do anything I wanted to do."

Miss Church met Mailer in March, 1975, in Russellville, Ark., where she was teaching high school art; he had come to visit a friend from World War II days.

"I walked in and had on blue jeans and a shirt tied at the waist and tall wedge shoes, and I was about 6-foot-2. Well, Norman is 5-foot-8. I walked up and said, 'How are you, Mr. Mailer?' and he turned around and walked out of the room."

Still, the two wound up having dinner that evening. They discovered they were born within a minute of each other on Jan. 31 ("He was born at 7:04 and I was born at 7:05") and got along "very well."

He seemed fascinated, she said, to learn about her humble upbringing in Atkins, Ark. She, in turn, found him "charming, funny and witty — and very sexy. He has this way of talking to you that makes you feel like no one else is in the room."

Return Engagement

Two weeks later, Mailer returned to Arkansas to visit Miss Church, who then went by the name of Barbara Norris, and her son, Matthew, now 7, whom she had during a three-year marriage to a wildlife biologist.

That summer, Miss Church quit her teaching job, sold her house, and, over the objections of her parents, moved with her son to Brooklyn Heights. "Isn't that crazy?" she said. "I'd never been out of Arkansas before."

She really wasn't worried, she said, about Mailer's track record with women: He has been married three times and is currently involved in a messy divorce suit with wife No. 4, actress Beverly Bentley, who has accused him of philandering during the six years they were together.

"From the very beginning, I thought Norman was the nicest



Norris Church, left, and lawyer Monroe Inker follow Norman Mailer after a midwinter hearing in Mailer's protracted divorce proceeding with fourth wife, actress Beverly Bentley.

man I'd ever met," Miss Church said. "Oh, I know about his past when I came up here, but it didn't worry me. I can take care of myself. When I was divorced before, I didn't ask for alimony. I think it's ridiculous. I was teaching and making \$7,200 a year, and I was able to support myself and my son."

Compatible Charts

Adding to her confidence was the fact astrological charts showed them to be compatible. "Most of the things I had, he didn't," she said, "and most of the things he had, I didn't. It was like a key and a lock. I wasn't poetic, and he was, and I was more down to earth than he was."

In New York, she changed her name from Barbara Norris to more dramatic Norris Church, and went to work as a model at \$75 an hour. She quit when she got pregnant with John Buffalo, and gained 60 pounds. "I've lost it all but 10 pounds," she said, adding that her normal weight is 115.

Modeling was "a lot of fun," Miss Church said, and so were all the glittery parties she and Mailer attended.

But at high-powered literary gatherings, Miss Church said, the first thing she learned was to "keep my mouth shut. I'm not an intellectual," she explained.

Miss Church said she is able to do her writing and painting be-

cause a woman comes in five days a week to care for John Buffalo. She does most of the cooking — "very simple, good old Southern cooking" — as well as pay Mailer's bills.

"\$500,000 in Debt"

"We're \$500,000 in debt," she complained. "Our house in the vineyard was just seized by a IRS for back taxes, and we have to sell it within 20 days. Norman makes a lot of money, but he's supporting 14 people, including children in college and four in private schools. After all the alimony checks are mailed and kids' tuition paid, we wind up with only \$300 a year to live on."

Miss Church indicated that a couple's financial situation might soon improve, since Mailer has finished a book on Gary Gilmore, "The Executioner's Song," which will be published this fall by Lisa Brown. Next, she said, he plans to work with Milton Greene on a book about Greene's photographs.

"Is marriage in the future?" "I plan on it, but it doesn't really bother me that we're not married," Miss Church replied. "Of course, Arkansas, where I was raised, is strictly in the Baptist Church, you don't run off and live with someone you're not married to. As a result, think the people in Arkansas are half-horrified and half-pleased about what's happened to me."

Balladry

Mellowed Ives, Glass of Water And Guitar Mesmerize 3,000

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 18 (IHT) —

With his 70th birthday coming up June 14, Burl Ives has turned his back on Hollywood and Broadway and returned to his first love: the ballads and folk songs he learned at the knee of his grandmother as a boy in Illinois.

At the Royal Festival Hall Monday night, he gave the second in a series of concerts that will take him to 30-odd cities and towns in England and Scotland, which is a lot of his songs came from. Some of his British listeners familiar with this rich literature may be surprised at the variants that have infiltrated those songs over the years and in transit across the Atlantic and back — not to mention those attributable solely to the fertile musical imagination of Burl Ives.

Big Daddy Turned Uncle

There is nothing musical about Ives' approach to British — or American — balladry. His is the singing of a man whose concern comes from his heart rather than his head. It is the singing, too — and the talking — of a master

showman, raconteur and entertainer.

Big Daddy of "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" has become genial Uncle Burl, inviting family, friends and neighbors to gather round the fire and listen to the often wistful choly tales and legends of long ago. He invites them to join in his time to time, too, which Monday capacity audience did with evident pleasure and surprising aplomb.

In this performance, there was less, too. At a time when young minstrels are wont to appear with backup bands and support voices, amplified to an ear-splitting 100 decibels or thereabouts, it was heartwarming to see a performer alone on the stage — except for a erratically tuned guitar, a mug of water and a single mic — holding the attention of 3,000 people for just over two hours, taking in song or in speech, at conversational level. It's nice to know that it still can be done. But then, it always did.

Russian Icons

Thefts Aid in State Control of Church

By Seth Mydans

MOSCOW (AP) — Bands of men with canvas sacks are breaking into churches, scooping richly ornamented icons off the walls and disappearing into the night to sell them for huge profits.

The thefts are getting publicity in the local press as part of a government attempt to bring religious artifacts — even those in private homes — under its control, and to cut off the massive and lucrative smuggling of icons out of the country.

Some of the published reports on icon thefts are accompanied by proposals that all icons be registered with the government and that churches be more securely locked. These proposals would have the additional effect of making it more difficult for individual believers to acquire religious materials, and of making churches more difficult than ever to enter.

Even the small family icons, handed down through generations and hanging with lighted candles in the corners of village houses, would be brought under "state protection" and registered with authorities.

"All historical treasures on the territory of our country fall under the protection of the state, no matter if they are held by the government, by social organizations (including churches), or by private persons," the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* said recently.

ized in swindling country folk out of their icons and of breaking into churches. In a few months time, before they were rounded up and brought to trial, it said, they had amassed more than 6,000 rubles (about \$9,000).

From December, 1977, through last July, a man named Vyotsky led his band in the nighttime thefts of 10 churches and private homes around the city of Vladimir, one of Russia's great church centers, the newspaper reported. They hauled away their loot in canvas sacks.

A man named Zayev reportedly fed another ring that posed as artists, said the report, bilking unsuspecting villagers out of ancient icons worth up to 600 rubles apiece. If a villager refused, Zayev's men later broke in and stole the object.

Similar stories were told in a series of articles last October in the cultural biweekly *Sovetskaya Kultura*, which also made a call for stricter control of "national treasures" and for the registration of all icons. It also proposed a campaign to teach country folk the worth of their icons so they would not fall prey to speculators.

The outcome of the recent trials was not disclosed, but *Sovetskaya Rossiya* described derisively some of the witnesses — "amateurs" who made a hobby of buying up artifacts for themselves and became accomplices in the crimes. They included artists, an engineer, a band leader and a psychiatrist, all unauthorized collectors of icons, relig-

ious books, ornate crosses and other artifacts.

"They pronounced high-sounding phrases with a sanctimonious and blasphemous sound about the generous attempts to save art for posterity," said a newspaper account.

Soviet authorities take a similar attitude toward foreigners who buy up icons, paintings and other art objects, and have over the years smuggled thousands of them out of the country in luggage or in diplomatic pouches.

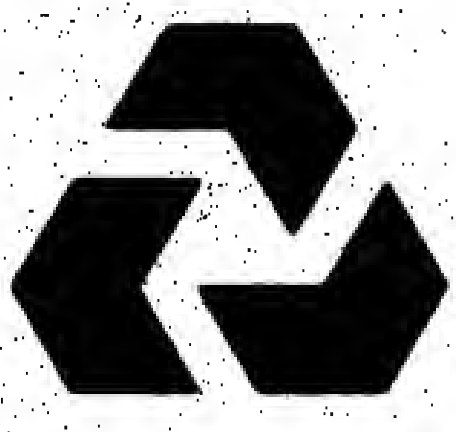
In the last 18 months, officials have ordered tighter controls on export of art objects, and have notified foreign embassies of a concerted procedure in which all art objects must be declared two weeks in advance and presented for inspection.

"They have lost a tremendous amount of art in recent years," a Western diplomat, referring to the authorities' previously lax attitude toward icons.

But the Soviets have now lost both the financial and artistic value of these objects, and are trying to bring them under control. He has now embarked on major projects of collecting and restoring icons, and summer expeditions launched into the heartlands of old cover and collect hidden world religious art.

But restoration moves are slow, slowly than collection, and are dreds of icons, once held in reverence by a believing population, are now stacked quietly in the basements of museums.

APRIL 19, 1979



NatWest

National Bank of North America has joined
the NatWest worldwide banking group.
National Bank of North America, a full service bank
with 141 offices in New York State,
forms a banking stronghold in the world's
largest economy.
NatWest—now an even greater force
in world banking.

 **National Westminster Bank Group**

now including

National Bank



of North America

Mideast War Goes On

A bomb blast in the arrival area of Brussels airport and gunfire in one of its restaurants must have shocked many Europeans into a realization that, despite the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, there is still a war in the Middle East. Bombs on buses and in marketplaces had already made the Israelis quite conscious of that, while Israeli reprisals along the Lebanese frontier spread the unhappy news farther.

The principal single factor in this warfare of terror is the Palestinian liberation movement in its various aspects. And there are two solutions to the problem which suggest themselves — both of which should be applied at the same time.

One is an intensification of the international campaign (which is presently sadly flawed) against terrorism. The alert guards at the Brussels airport are one form of defense. Another should be international measures against those states which support terrorism. For one of the evils, and one of the strengths, of terrorism is its irresponsibility. When a nation acts against other countries in open war it knows full well that its people may have to pay, during the fighting or after defeat, for what has been done. Among terrorists, only the actors themselves are liable to penalties, in most cases; their cause may gain or lose morally but for all practical purposes it is

only the actual bombers or gunmen who are directly involved.

Penalties may be extended, as reprisals by Israel and Rhodesia have demonstrated, to those who live in or near a terrorist base. But nations have supplied terrorists with arms and training without assuming any responsibility for what those contributions may do to others. And this should be changed on an international scale, with some kind of system of sanctions that would at least make states and movements more cautious in using this type of warfare.

But two major conditions for peace must be faced if there is to be any hope of restoring genuine stability to the Middle East — and to those aspects of world affairs which are affected by the situation there. One of these is the recognition by the Arabs that Israel is a fact; that it exists by international action and will continue to exist. The other is the recognition by Israel of the Palestinian fact, of a people that have dwelt in that region for millennia and are entitled to their own government.

Neither of these can be easily accepted by the two sides. Yet they do remain essential features of any rational settlement, of any real end to the continuing war in the Middle East.

Questioning the Saudis

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has provoked instant controversy by releasing a gloomy assessment of future Saudi Arabian oil exports. The State Department and the oil industry believe that the report's use of proprietary technical information has angered the Saudi government. But in the debate over whose feathers were ruffled, the issue underlying the report should not be obscured: Can the West count on the Saudis to produce more oil?

The oil-importing nations are depending heavily on Saudi Arabia, home of a third of the world's reserves, to raise output sharply in the 1980s. The Senate staff report is useful because it assesses what the Saudis will be able to do and what they are likely to do.

Still, the report could easily be misinterpreted. If what filters through all its discussion of maximum sustainable capacity is only a general sense of pessimism about Saudi exports, little will be gained. In fact, some officials worry that, interpreted uncritically, the pessimism could be self-fulfilling.

Everyone agrees about some of the facts. In 1976, Aramco, the oil company consortium that operates the Saudi oilfields, estimated they would produce about 20 million barrels a day in 1986. Now Aramco estimates only 12 million barrels. That would mean extremely tight oil supplies, and much higher prices. And unless the consuming nations move aggressively to conserve or switch to other fuels, they would become acutely dependent on each major producer — including radical Iraq and Libya.

What everyone does not agree on is why Saudi production is likely to fall so far short of past estimates during the critical years ahead, before alternative fuels become readily available. Does the low target merely imply a Saudi decision that oil in the ground will be more valuable? Or are the Saudis technically incapable of sustaining greater output?

The Senate staff report, based on data from Aramco, suggests the former. The feasible production rates for the 1980s and the total amount of oil ultimately recoverable from Saudi fields are lower than once believed. But with a substantial investment in additional facilities, Saudi Arabia could almost certainly produce 14 to 16 million barrels a day starting in 1986 and continuing into the late 1990s. The Saudis, however, would plainly prefer to limit production to 12 million barrels. That would increase the amount ultimately paid for the oil and postpone the day when oil revenues decline.

The report offers no reason to let the Saudis off the hook politically. It remains up to the United States to convince the Saudis that greater production is in their interest because it would help stabilize the Western economies. But it would be foolish for the West to stop at that and to bet on more than 12 million barrels. The underlying message is clearer than ever: The United States has to reduce its dependence on foreign oil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trading by the Rules

In the past 10 years, the volume of world trade has doubled and the U.S. standard of living has risen by nearly one-fourth. There is a relation between these two developments. The steady expansion of trade among nations has been one of the driving forces behind the economic growth that has continued in the United States and in most other countries. To keep these trends going, most of the world's governments have joined in negotiating the new trade rules that some of them began initialing last week in Geneva. For the United States, the debate over these rules will come home in a big way next month when the administration asks Congress to enact them into law.

In the past, this kind of trade negotiation has been directed at reducing tariffs. But tariffs are now so low for most kinds of goods that they have little effect on trade. This time the negotiators have attempted to address the other, much more complex devices that can give one nation's products an unfair advantage and hurt the sales of others.

Most of the rich nations, for example, subsidize their exports with cheap loans to foreign buyers. The competition in providing bigger and cheaper loans rapidly becomes self-defeating, and governments have come to see the need for limits. But then other and more subtle issues arise: Exactly what constitutes a subsidy? What about the low-interest loan by a government-controlled bank to an industry producing for export? What about the continuous deficits of state-owned Euro-

pean industries? Subsidies and tax breaks are deeply engrained in all of the advanced economies. Until now, there has been no consensus on what is and is not acceptable in world commerce.

Most countries enforce extensive health and safety standards on imports. Some of these standards are so onerous that they keep out the imports altogether. Then the arguments start over whether the standards have a legitimate purpose, or are merely a veiled attempt at protectionism. Japan, for example, requires a careful safety inspection of electrical goods. U.S. manufacturers charge that the inspection of the foreign products is deliberately poked to keep them out. European manufacturers have wondered whether some of the U.S. automobile safety requirements were not devised with the thought of making it a little more expensive to import foreign cars. With the vast expansion of trade in recent years, very large amounts of money are at stake in this kind of question.

Trade, of course, is never solely a foreign-policy issue. The benefits of trade are real and important; but when imports rise, it means that they are taking customers away from domestic industries. So Congress is shortly to be confronted with a painful paradox: To advance the national prosperity, it is going to have to vote for policies that inflict specific and local damage on some of its constituents. If President Carter intends to argue the case for the national interest in trade, he cannot begin too soon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 19, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — There has been much criticism of the piecemeal way in which the government released the news of the sinking of the battleship last week at Port Arthur. The first report recorded that the battleship had been blown up by a mine, while the truth was that a severe engagement with the Japanese had taken place and three other ships were damaged. One newspaper said: "Such cynicism towards humanity is unpardonable." Another journal said: "It is a supreme consolation to know that the valiant sailors died in the fever of combat, and not through an absurd accident."

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1929

PARIS — After nearly 10 weeks of negotiations, the Paris reparations parley broke down yesterday in so far as its primary purpose — that of fixing the annuities to be paid by Germany — is concerned. The parley was described as having "completely failed" to reach an accord on this question. One factor in the deadlock was the introduction of political questions into the conference. The German delegation is stated to have gone so far in its memorandum to ask "in fact," though not in so many words, a revision of the Treaty of Versailles.



'I Wouldn't Let You Down, Old Pal —
You Wouldn't Let Me Down, Would You?'

Rhodesia's Stark Alternatives

By Jonathan Power

ROME — The long saga of Rhodesia has been reduced by the attrition of time and events to two stark alternatives both at least 30 degrees away from the mean. This week's election tells us unmistakably that the middle way of the last few years of Western diplomacy is no longer either adequate or viable.

On the one side is Ian Smith, the man who led his minority white population into rebellion against the British in 1965. With him are the three African leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Chief Jeremiah Chirau and Ndabaningi Sithole, who decided after years of protracted negotiation to throw in their lot with the white regime.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is likely to head the new multiracial government, will have in all probability Mr. Smith as his minister of defense and a white-led, South African supported, army to keep him in power.

On the other side are the Patriotic Front armies led by the sometime allies of Mr. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa. It is a divided army with one wing, Zanu, based in Mozambique, under Robert Mugabe and the other, Zapu, in Zambia, under Joshua Nkomo. The chances are that once they defeat the new Salisbury regime in war, a near inevitable outcome, they will fight each other for the spoils.

It was just such a choice between two unpleasant alternatives that British and U.S. diplomacy has been struggling to avoid. First, in a last-minute effort by Henry Kissinger in 1976 and more recently by the sustained diplomacy of Messrs. David Owen, Andrew Young and Cyrus Vance. Tragically their efforts have been in vain. Their carefully conceived plan of compromise, the so-called British-U.S. plan, has never won the support it deserved.

In the next month or two, the pressures will mount in Western capitals to lean towards, if not to recognize, the Muzorewa government. The arguments in favor are not insubstantial. This will be a government committed to keeping Rhodesia's highly successful economic infrastructure intact.

The whites will be encouraged to stay. Land reform and the promotion of blacks will only be done as a peace the whites will tolerate. Socialism, never mind Marxism, will be kept at bay. All that is needed for a real takeoff, it is said, is a lifting of sanctions and the injection of foreign capital.

Nevertheless, in the harsh light of the African day, such a policy would be foolhardy.

No matter how much military aid the South Africans give the new Rhodesian government, they can never match the support given to the Patriotic Front by the Soviet Union and the Chinese. Moreover, no independent military analyst disputes the conclusion that the war is already more than half won.

To turn it around would require direct South African involvement. There are already worrying indications that this has begun. I have received reliable reports that South African military helicopter personnel are working with the Rhodesian security forces. But serious South African direct involvement is the one thing that would persuade the leaders of the front-line states that it was time to call in the Cubans and all that goes with it. They may shy away from that decision as long as possible. They know if it happens their own personal power bases may suffer erosion. In the end, however, as happened in Angola four years ago, they will make the choice to drive South Africa out, by whatever means are at hand.

The two big questions the Western powers should now be addressing themselves to are these: First, how to persuade a Muzorewa-Smith government to negotiate with the Patriotic Front on much more generous terms than either Smith or Muzorewa have so far contemplated. Second, how to avoid a bitter drawn-out civil war between the two wings of the Patriotic Front. On the first, the methodology can only be indirect.

A successful outcome of the Namibia negotiations with the independence of UN troops would be a useful contribution. At least it would show all the Rhodesian parties how a just and honorable transition might be organized. But maybe the war has gone too far for Namibia to be anything more than a show as far as Rhodesia is concerned.

The more pertinent question is how to persuade Mugabe and Nkomo to bury their differences. At the moment, with Mugabe being bankrolled partly by the Chinese and Nkomo by the Russians, the rivalry is not easy to contain.

British-U.S. policy, too, particularly when it engaged in helping the Smith-Nkomo meeting last August, has at times been divisive.

The West should be doing two things. It should lend what little influence it has to those African lead-

ers, who are trying to pressure the Russians to diversify their support. And it should make it clear to the Patriotic Front that the \$1.2 billion fund promised under the British-U.S. plan to restore the Rhodesian economy will be made available to them when they come to power but only if they settle the leadership question through UN supervised elections.

This strategy may not be greatly successful. A period of chaos and chronic instability may now be unavoidable. The West, however, will have shown it is willing. At the very least, it will have taken precautions against southern African exploding into a major East-West confrontation or even — who knows — into a Soviet-Chinese proxy war.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

The U.S. Position On Taxing Abroad

By Donald C. Lubick

WASHINGTON — At this time of year, the subject of income taxes is of common (and often acute) concern to U.S. citizens and residents. I know that many of the readers of the International Herald Tribune are U.S. citizens living and working abroad for whom the issue has a special interest this year because the rules affecting them were substantially changed by the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978.

I think two points (which tend to be overlooked) deserve to be made about the new law. One is that the appropriate taxation of Americans employed abroad has been thoroughly considered, by Congress and the administration, from all angles; the second is that the solution is, although admittedly complex, eminently fair.

Americans employed abroad sometimes believe that they are not appreciated and that their interests not adequately considered by the U.S. government. It is understandable that living at a physical and cultural distance from the United States can promote a feeling of separateness. But I can assure you that in developing the new tax legislation affecting Americans overseas, the views of overseas Americans were very well represented. There are over 65 million U.S. individual taxpayers of whom about 150,000, or less than two-tenths of 1 percent, claim the benefits of the special provisions for Americans working abroad in the private sector (Sections 911 and 913 of the Internal Revenue Code).

Volume of Mail

The volume of mail and number of meetings organized by or on behalf of those taxpayers were extraordinary; on a per capita basis, this issue was given more time in both the executive and legislative branches than any other tax issue in many years. For four years, from the decision of the House Ways and Means Committee in the fall of 1974 to repeal Section 911 to the enactment of the Foreign Earned Income Act in November of last year, the issue of the appropriate taxation of U.S. citizens employed abroad was discussed.

Very few overseas Americans, nearly none, objected to the obligation to pay U.S. income tax. On the contrary, many explicitly accepted that obligation; what they argued for was special relief to take into account their special circumstances. There were differences of opinion as to the nature of the special circumstances, with the major emphasis being given to benefits received from the United States, the effect of various rules on U.S. exports, and consideration of tax equity.

The issue is really not one of "benefits." The largest share of federal revenues are spent on defense and benefit overseas Americans at least as much as those at home. Benefits which depend on residence, like public schools, and po-

lice and fire protection are from state and local revenues. Most important considerations are exports and equity, and both these points were given great weight in developing the 1978 law. There is merit to the argument that Americans working overseas often make an important contribution to U.S. export efforts. There are also limits to this argument.

Americans abroad are in various work and geographical situations and some have no connection with U.S. exports. Some, in fact, generate U.S. imports. Furthermore, there are many U.S. residents whose employment generates U.S. exports. And price of many U.S. exports is affected more by the cost of capital than by the cost of labor. If what is strictly an export incentive is applied to Americans working overseas, it is a rather clumsy tool. But the point effect is one consideration in some cases, particularly construction and engineering services, it is a major one.

The consideration which is important in all cases is equity. Fairness. Our income tax law does not allow deductions for various costs within the United States but Americans overseas often do not have the same choices. The new law takes the position that these costs are deductible. It also allows a deduction for the cost of schooling and housing abroad and the cost of an annual return to the United States should be deductible as expenses incurred in earning income from foreign sources. In addition, to the bracket amount or itemized deductions generally allowed.

Hardship Areas

As a special incentive, the law provides an additional deduction for Americans employed in hardship areas.

These new rules put Americans overseas on a comparable tax level to their counterparts earning the same salary in the United States. In doing so, they reduce the cost of employing Americans overseas and also benefit exports.

Americans employed overseas are not excluded from the operation of being U.S. taxpayers; they are allowed special deductions and credits for their special circumstances and the relief is given where it is needed. The new law is a logical compromise between the basic obligation to pay U.S. taxes and the unique problems encountered by Americans working abroad. As such, the rules place the Americans overseas at a fair and equal position system which we hope will reduce tax well for many years.

Mr. Lubick, who is Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for Tax Administration, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The Pulitzer Prizes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This year's Pulitzer Prize for public service by a newspaper went to the Point Reyes (Calif.) Light, a husband and wife weekly, with a circulation of 2,700. It beat all the big city dailies and syndicates with its reporting on Synanon, a drug-rehabilitation center in its neighborhood, which the editors believed had degenerated into an authoritarian cult.

It is one of those romantic Ben Hecht, Ring Lardner, or Horatio Alger stories. Young struggling couple out of Stanford University. David and Catherine Mitchell, trying a little rag of a paper, defying the powerful interests in the community, and winning the big prize.

Well, it's all true — it's David and Goliath, small is beautiful, and all that — but this little personal and local triumph is a symbol of something much bigger in the history of the press and of democracy in the United States.

We are in the middle of a printing revolution in this country, maybe comparable to the invention of movable type. The developments of photocomposition and the offset press have transformed the communication of ideas.

It is no longer necessary or even possible to find professionals who can master the lovely but complicated techniques of the linotype machine in order to set metal types and arrange them in steel forms and read them upside down.

The same thing can be done now on modern photocomposition computers, far less expensive than linotypes, by anyone who can master a typewriter, and then, with a clear eye and a pair of scissors, paste up the columnwide rivulets of photocomposition paper into pages for production into thin metal plates for the new modern offset presses.

I talked to David Mitchell at the quaint Reyes Light newspaper in California about how he and his wife had managed to put all this together, with only one other reporter, and somehow had hit the jackpot. He said that they had gambled on the new technology. They sold their house and bought the paper for less than \$50,000, and they all typed and pasted up, and worked together on the news. They couldn't, he said, have afforded to survive under the old hot-metal technology — no way!

There may be an important point here about technology and democracy in the United States. The conventional wisdom is that our machines are destroying our liberty, and that the tax structure and death duties are forcing privately

owned newspapers to sell out to public combines and syndicates. It is true that the number of daily newspapers in the United States is declining, but as people move from the cities to the suburbs and beyond that to the villages, especially along the sea coasts, the weekly or country newspapers are growing and attracting more and more intelligent young people who are looking for a simpler refuge from city life.

Thus, the modern printing technology can be a liberating force. Any group of people, of whatever political, economic, social or religious persuasion, can now, even with limited finances, paste up a newspaper and have it printed by some local job shop.

This competition is going on now all over the United States. The big syndicates are challenging the major newspapers in the suburbs of the great cities. Even in the villages, new papers are using the new printing techniques to appeal to limited audiences, and this is a good thing. The Pulitzer Prize of the little paper in Point Reyes, Calif., emphasizes and encourages this spirit of competition.

Obviously, the big daily newspapers and syndicates are not amused by the Pulitzer Prize awards in all cases. Many of them did good work in the last year and hoped for the public service Pulitzer award, and there will undoubtedly be endless controversy about why David and Catherine Mitchell got the gold medal rather than the big papers in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles.

But who is to say? For every prize recommended to the Pulitzer board, many others are disappoint-

ed and some are aggrieved. Kennedy, who gained and lost everything in the end, but it is the sorting things out, and the sorting people who do the sorting. Herbert Block of The Washington Post, Ed Yoder of The Washington Star, Russell Baker of The New York Times and many others, including David and Catherine Mitchell of The Light, in the past year have won Pulitzer prizes.

The theory is that we people what we reward, and the prize to the Mitchells demonstrates the point.

The only trouble with this is the one Pulitzer Prize, the medal for the Mitchells, did include the usual \$10,000 check. Pulitzer board has always meant that the winner of the public service award would probably be a paper that didn't need the money. But the Reyes Light needed it. When anybody just to pay for the celebration their neighbors in the city when the news came in Reyes.

©1979, The New York Times.

U.S. Halves Amount Of Gold for Auction

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 18 — The United States will halve the size of its monthly gold sale from 1.5 million ounces to 750,000 ounces because of the improving condition of the dollar abroad.

The surprise announcement was made as the Treasury announced the results of the latest sale conducted yesterday.

"The amount of the monthly sale is being reduced in light of improved conditions in the foreign exchange markets and the fact that gold no longer appears to be a destabilizing factor in these markets," a Treasury announcement said.

In London, the price of gold surged following the news. Trading had been fairly quiet most of the day until the news from Washington. After that "things got very busy," a dealer said. The late quotation in London was \$237.25 bid-asked, up from \$232.25 late yesterday and well over this afternoon's fixing of \$233.20.

U.S. Repays Swap Debt

WASHINGTON, April 18 (Reuters) — The United States has used the recent period of dollar strength to repay all outstanding swap debt to Switzerland and much of its remaining swap debt to West Germany, Carter administration sources said today.

The swaps, short-term loans between central banks, had been drawn on when the Federal Reserve intervened in the foreign exchange market to support the dollar.

From the Federal Reserve figures show that by end-January, all outstanding yen swaps had already been repaid, but there remained \$447 million of Swiss franc swaps outstanding and about \$4.8 billion of swaps with West Germany.

The German swap debt was divided into two portions comprising \$613 million equivalent between the Treasury and the Bundesbank which has been fully repaid, and \$4.17 billion between the Fed and the Bundesbank which has been substantially repaid, the sources said. They declined to comment on the extent to which the dollar might continue to firm over the rest of the year on comments by European commercial and central bankers which suggest it might turn weaker again in the medium term.

Fundamental Change

However, the sources did point out that there are signs of a lasting improvement in one of the fundamental factors affecting the dollar's value: the trade deficit.

Specifically, they noted that there has been a marked shift in the so-called income elasticity for imports, which measures the growth of imports against the rise in gross national product.

Historically, this has been running at a factor of about two, but in the fourth quarter of last year when economic growth was 6.9 percent, imports rose 7.6 percent, giving an import income elasticity factor of little over one. A probable reason for this shift has been the adjustment in exchange rates during the course of last year which has left U.S. industry more competitive, the sources noted.

If exchange rates remain stable, this decline in the import income elasticity factor could continue to play a role for at least a year, the administration sources said. Furthermore, the effect of this on the trade balance could be "enormous" if there is a marked decline in U.S. economic growth. A further factor that points to improvement in the trade deficit is a better rate of energy use relative to economic growth, which appears to be a long-term trend that will be intensified by decontrol of domestic oil prices, the sources added.

Sweden Sets Terms

On \$100-Million Issue

LONDON, April 18 (AP-D) — A \$100-million offering of 10-year Swedish government bonds, of which 65 percent will be placed in Japan and the remainder through the Eurobond market is expected to be priced at 99 1/4 bearing a coupon of 9 1/4 percent to yield 9.87 percent at maturity, bankers here reported today.

The British Columbia Municipal Finance Authority plans a \$20-million, 20-year Eurobond, bond market sources said. The coupon will be 10 1/4 percent and issue price is expected to be par.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Airlines			GAF			Stauffer Chemical		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	673.30	596.70	Revenue	267.20	229.80	Revenue	498.70	429.57
Profits	6.90	7.00	Profits	5.20	4.00	Profits	61.25	52.51
Per Share	1.13	0.98	Per Share	0.32	0.23	Per Share	2.80	2.40
American Can			Hercules			Transamerica		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	1,040	874.30	Revenue	555.00	439.00	Revenue	939.80	66.42
Profits	22.60	19.30	Profits	36.10	18.20	Profits	59.03	46.67
Per Share	1.13	0.98	Per Share	0.82	0.42	Per Share	0.89	N.A.
American Home Products			Honeywell			Burmah Oil		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	913.80	811.10	Revenue	966.80	788.80	Revenue	984.85	856.71
Profits	100.86	88.59	Profits	59.60	35.40	Profits	17.13	3.61
Per Share	0.64	0.56	Per Share	2.75	1.66	Per Share	0.0471	0.00471
American Motors			Kiddie (Walker)			Delta Metal		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	773.40	640.20	Revenue	511.10	400.30	Revenue	448.70	420.14
Profits	32.00	2.70	Profits	16.70	13.30	Profits	28.45	23.85
Per Share	1.50	1.20	Per Share	1.51	1.16	Per Share	0.139	0.106
Borden			Martin Marietta			Pearson (S.) & Son		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	950.00	843.60	Revenue	437.30	348.20	Revenue	401.31	328.49
Profits	28.25	27.65	Profits	32.76	17.86	Profits	0.359	0.3059
Per Share	0.92	0.89	Per Share	1.29	0.75	Per Share	0.359	0.3059
Champion International			Merck & Co.			Standard Chartered Bk*		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	901.00	808.30	Revenue	566.10	455.90	Revenue	53.78	63.98
Profits	67.60	43.26	Profits	90.90	74.00	Profits	0.651	0.805
Per Share	1.31	0.86	Per Share	1.20	0.98	Per Share	0.651	0.805
Continental Group			Nabisco			Reynolds Metals		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	1,035	921.84	Revenue	552.30	515.20	Revenue	775.70	608.40
Profits	36.62	24.20	Profits	22.50	20.87	Profits	38.30	11.10
Per Share	1.03	0.64	Per Share	0.70	0.65	Per Share	2.00	0.63
Dow Chemical			Rockwell International			Canada		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	2,080	1,650	Revenue	1,540	1,300	Revenue	555.00	517.00
Profits	176.50	129.50	Profits	64.90	43.50	Profits	0.50	34.90
Per Share	0.97	0.71	Per Share	1.83	1.23	Per Share	0.50	34.90
First Boston			W. Germany			Bayer		
1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	32.50	16.80	Revenue	2,980	2,540	Revenue	22,836	21,392
Profits	3.87	0.68	Profits	129.60	83.60	Profits	1,242	1,097
Per Share	0.88	0.17	Per Share	3.66	2.38	Per Share	1,242	1,097

For Next Five Years, Economist Says

U.S. 'Stagflation' to Continue

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP-D) — U.S. inflation, although it will moderate somewhat, will remain an intractable problem fostering restrictive monetary policy through 1984, growth will be below the post-war average and long-term interest rates will just about stay where they are, Arthur Rockwell, an economist at Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, says in the latest five-year forecast of basic trends in the U.S. economy.

"The economy isn't likely to be dramatically different from today's," he said of the next five years, "but a number of trends discernible today will have a very real impact." For example, he expects government-sector spending to decline in inflation-adjusted terms.

He also sees durable goods taking an increasing share of personal spending, but he differs from others who expect this to reflect greater outlays for automobiles. Instead, the impetus will come from the household furnishing and appliance areas, with real growth in spending for automobiles below the general trend, he said.

Among other things, Mr. Rockwell believes that the trends in the labor force have implications that are "quite different" from those of the last five years. "The gap between employment of teenagers and other groups should narrow," he said, but this improvement "doesn't augur well for youth-market industries and will have a negative impact on college enrollments." He expects some improvement in productivity, which is currently a problem, beginning in the early 1980s.

Here is what he is forecasting for several widely followed economic indicators; the figures represent average annual growth rates in the 1979-84 period:

- Gross national product will rise about 3.2 percent a year in real, inflation-adjusted terms, up from a 2.5-percent average in the last five years but well below the economy's 3.6-percent growth average during the last 31 years.
- Inflation will remain relatively high at an average 7.2 percent a year but will moderate gradually from an expected 8 1/2-percent average rate this year to about 6.4 percent in 1984.

After-tax corporate profits, helped by lower effective tax rates, will average a 9.7-percent growth, down from a 12-percent average rate in the 1973-'78 period.

The payout ratio of dividends will be 41 percent in 1984, little changed from last year's 41.7 percent.

Although he expects capacity utilization rates to improve gradually into 1984, the relatively high level of interest rates he is forecasting will exert pressure on profits, Mr. Rockwell said. "But the key difficulty lies in unit labor costs, which are forecast to grow at an annual rate of 7.1 percent over the period."

Mr. Rockwell believes that interest rates will stay relatively high because investors will return to historic levels of the so-called inflation premium they require. This customarily has been 2 to 2 1/2 percentage points above the inflation rate but lately has slipped to about 1 point because, he said, investors miscalculated the latest burst of inflation.

"Average long-term rates on AAA-rated corporate bonds should average about 9 1/2 percent over the five years, and short-term rates, which are more volatile, also will stay fairly high," he said.

The economist's long-term forecast is reasonably optimistic on capital goods, anticipating greater spending on energy conservation, technology and automation. "But the cost of capital will tend to dampen any real capital spending boom," he said.

Mr. Rockwell believes that the economic outlook, although subdued, is not necessarily discouraging for investors. "I wouldn't call the corporate-profit outlook pessimistic," he said. "By 1984, inflation will be improving, and investors should be more versatile in recent years. Our evaluation work at the bank suggests a fairly good rate of return could be achieved within this five-year forecast."

S. Korean Firm Fails, Unveiling Scandal

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, April 18 (NYT) — The collapse of the Yulsan Group here and the arrest of its top official, Shin Sun Ho, appears to be one of the most remarkable success stories in recent Korean economic history.

Yulsan has been accused by prosecutors of illegally obtaining bank loans totaling \$300 million. As a result of the affair, the presidents of four of the nation's five largest banks have resigned and one has been arrested. According to local estimates, the banks could lose as

much as \$100 million. The South Korean authorities have arrested two more persons in their continuing investigation of Yulsan.

Many here believe that loans on the scale of those extended to Yulsan would not have been possible without the backing of politically powerful figures. The impact of the affair is considered sufficiently large that local trading circles are seriously worried about its effect on South Korea's general credit standing overseas. And they fear it could lead to stiffer controls by the government on export loans that could seriously curb their booming export business.

Mr. Shin, who is 31 years old, was known as something of a con artist whose company was considered one of the prime examples of those thriving in South Korea's growing economy. He started in 1976 with an initial capital of \$2,000 as an exporter of construction materials to the Midwest. By early this year, Yulsan had expanded into shipping, electronics, construction, machinery and tourism. Last year, it reported sales of \$150 million and assets of \$20 million.

Mr. Shin operated with considerable extrajurisdictional flair. Several years ago in the Midwest, when confronted by a clogged port, he hired helicopters and old navy landing crafts to deliver his construction materials.

Government investigators now say they have evidence to believe that Mr. Shin faked letters of credit and other documents to illegally secure bank loans, the proceeds of which went into speculative real estate investments. In a bid to salvage their loans, the banks have seized most of his 14 subsidiaries and real estate holdings.

The investigators said Mr. Shin and his group ran into trouble last year when the government clamped down on real estate speculation. With most of its funds locked into land and buildings, Yulsan began to have serious liquidity problems. Those came to the surface when Mr. Shin's checks, many of them for large amounts, began to bounce.

It is not clear at this point if any foreign banks were victimized in the affair. Local business sources believe that the Bank of America has a claim of about \$5 million from Yulsan, but it is said to have been backed up with a local banking repayment guarantee.

Seoul Reverses Policies To Slow Nation's Growth

SEOUL, April 18 (NYT) — The government of President Park Chung Hee has announced a series of measures aimed at controlling inflation and slowing the rapid pace of the country's industrialization program. The steps include reduced investment in heavy industry and sharp reductions in government spending.

The policy changes were made public yesterday by Deputy Prime Minister Shin Hyun Hwak, following an announcement of increased prices for transportation, coal and utility services. He said the moves were designed to combat inflationary pressures, which have troubled South Korea over the past several years. He added that the measures would affect every sector of the economy, including commodity exports which totaled more than \$12.5 billion last year.

The measures represent a change in the nation's economic objectives. President Park, normally concerned with high growth rates, has for the first time recognized the need to slow the economy — which has grown at an average annual

rate of about 10 percent over the last decade.

But Mr. Shin said the government would try to hold the gain in gross national product this year to 9 percent. The first-quarter growth rate soared to 14.8 percent because of rising investment in the heavy-industry sector.

One of the most significant moves involves the government's willingness to reduce this investment in heavy industry. Originally, about 82 percent of the \$4 billion earmarked for investment in 1979 was for the shipbuilding, machinery and iron and steel industries.

Mr. Shin said that 78 percent of this would now go to heavy industry while 22 percent would be invested in light manufacturing, a gain of 4 percentage points. He added that shortages in consumer products had resulted because of the nation's emphasis on heavy industry.

Last year, consumer prices rose more than 15 percent, and statistics for the first quarter point to continued double-digit inflation this year, possibly as high as 20 percent, business sources say.

Shell's Oil-Sales Cut Extended Indefinitely

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, April 18 — The Royal Dutch/Shell group expects to continue its partial force majeure on crude oil sales at least until the end of next winter due to tight oil supplies, Shell Transport & Trading chairman Michael Pocock said today.

The consuming nations also face the possibility of an acute oil shortage next winter, especially if the weather is harsh, because of the curbs in Iran's exportation, Shell officials also warned. The industrial countries managed to make it through the past winter without physical shortages of petroleum solely because oil companies ran down their inventories, Shell Transport Managing Director Robert Hart said.

The spokesman said free world oil stocks stand at the "minimum acceptable level" of about 64 days' supply, which is 10 days' below the year-ago figure as a result of the Iranian revolution and the oil-export cutoff. Shell expects stocks to rise to about 70 days' supply by the end of the third quarter, though the improvement would still leave inventories seven to eight days below a more normal level for that time of year, the officials said.

Mr. Hart said OPEC is expected to increase oil prices further over the course of the current year, with the size of the increase reflecting the imbalance in the supply and demand equation. The increase will also reflect the feelings of the OPEC leaders towards efforts of consuming nations to conserve energy.

Referring to the consuming nations, Mr. Pocock remarked: "We've got to get our house in order." He cited efforts by Japan to reduce oil consumption, though these are not likely to have any effect before the June OPEC meeting.

"The key to it is the U.S. . . . It's the U.S. action that they (OPEC leaders) are looking at," the chairman said.

Shell's crude sales cutbacks are currently running at about 20 percent, though at least half of the group's companies have access to supplies from other sources, Mr. Pocock said.

Blue Chips Higher on Big Board

Personal Income Up Sharply for March

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were higher late this afternoon in moderately active trading. Institutions apparently were making selective bids among some blue chips amid good first-quarter earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 2.52 points yesterday and 20.79 points in the previous four sessions, was up 4.86 at 862.79 at 3 p.m. Advances led declines 839 to 410 while 3 p.m. turnover was about 23.90 million shares compared with 23.51 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors appeared to be encouraged that the Federal Reserve gave no signs of tightening credit following its Open Market Committee meeting yesterday. There had been speculation recently by the Fed would tighten because of pressure from the Carter administration.

The Commerce Department reported that personal income increased 1 percent in March to a seasonally adjusted \$1.85 trillion annual rate after rising 0.7 percent in February and 0.4 percent in January.

General Public Utilities was active. The company has offered to cut \$16 million from rate increases approved by Pennsylvania in light of the nuclear accident at its Three Mile Island plant.

Revo D.S., a 3 1/4-point winner yesterday, attracted attention. F.W. Woolworth, which is fighting a takeover bid by Bracem Ltd., said yesterday it was holding talks about taking over Revo. Bracem said today that it would not change its plans.

Texas International Co. was lower at one point. The company rejected a takeover bid by Gold Crown Resources.

In other news, Continental Oil raised its quarterly dividend to 42 1/2 cents from 37 1/2 cents. American Stock Exchange prices were higher in moderate trading with the 3 p.m. index up 1.33 at 179.98.

Thomson Offered 89% of Stock

In Hudson's Bay

TORONTO, April 18 (AP-D) — Two Thomson family companies said today that shareholders of Hudson's Bay Co. tendered 20.59 million shares, or about 89 percent of the outstanding shares, under their \$34.37 a share offer for 75 percent of the Canadian retailer.

The Thomson companies said the 17.319 million shares originally sought under the offer would be taken up on a pro-rata basis and paid for on May 1.

The offer made by the Thomson family companies Woodbridge Co. and Thomson Equitable International expired yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Kawasaki Steel Earnings to Rebound

Kawasaki Steel expects to report a pretax profit of 37 billion yen (about \$170 million) for the year ended March 31, compared with 283 million yen the previous year, a company spokesman says. Sales rose to 960 billion yen from 935.05 billion yen. He attributes half the steep profit rise to increased steel prices in Japan and overseas. Efforts to cut costs accounted for 25 percent, and a fall in raw material prices due to a higher yen, along with other factors, accounted for the rest, he says.

Krupp World Group Orders Up 30%

New orders to the Fried. Krupp world group rose 30 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier to 3.3 billion Deutsche marks, according to Helmut Metzger, managing board member in charge of world group development. He says that orders to the industrial installations sector of the group amounted to 900 million DM in the first quarter. With the exception of Krupp's shipbuilding operations, all sectors of the world group had "a positive development" in new orders, he adds.

U.S. Challenges BASF's Purchase

For the second time in less than a year, U.S. government officials are challenging the sale of Allegheny-Ludlum's Chemetron pigments division to a West German firm. The Federal Trade Commission claims that allowing BASF-Wyandotte to buy the


division would make BASF the third largest seller of organic pigments in the United States. Chemetron is the fourth largest seller of the pigments, used in items ranging from auto paints to printing ink, while BASF now ranks 13th, the FTC says. Allowing a combination of the two would cut competition or tend to create a monopoly, the agency claims. But a spokesperson at BASF's U.S. headquarters in Parsippany, N.J., insists the West German firm will defend its acquisition. Last year, Chemetron's proposed sale of its pigments division to Bayer's Rhinocem unit did not go through.

Great Western Financial Sees Net Up

Great Western Financial says it is well-positioned to increase 1979 profits from the \$89.7 million, or \$4.01 a share, earned in 1978 despite the rapidly escalating cost of funds to thrift lenders. James Montgomery, president, says 1979 net will be boosted by two past increases and a possible third future boost in its variable-rate mortgages, which make up about 57 percent of its \$7.1-billion loan portfolio. Great Western also is sitting on \$400 million of excess liquid assets which is generating significant interest income and will be substantially converted to high-interest mortgage loans during the year, he adds. Security analysts predict the savings and loan holding company will increase 1979 earnings by 5 to 10 percent unless short-term interest rates are hiked — in which case Great Western could report a slight decline in earnings.

Patek Philippe Hand-crafted.

Calatrava
New Calatrava Patek Philippe
Patek Philippe
Rue du Rhône
Genève 3, Switzerland



PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

Ready today with ECO-FUEL® II.

CEA COMBUSTION
EQUIPMENT
ASSOCIATES, INC.
555 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017

[illegible]

1000

فَاتِنَا مِنْ الْمَوْتِ

72 Month Stock		SIS		3 p.m.		Chg
High	Low	Div. In 2 Yrd	P/E 100s	High	Low	Prev

London
Frankfurt
Paris
Amsterdam
NOW ZURICH

A stylized, high-contrast map of Europe. Several black dots are placed on the map to represent flight destinations: one in the British Isles (London), one in Central Europe (Frankfurt), one in Western Europe (Paris), one in the Netherlands (Amsterdam), and a larger, more prominent dot in Southern Germany (Zurich). The map is enclosed in a simple rectangular border.

NEW YORK, April 17 — Cash

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and Unit

Year Ago

Cocoa Beans, lb. N.Y. 1.44

Coffee 4 Santos, lb. 1.46

Textiles

Plywood 48x36x3/4, bd. 0.44

Metals

Steel billets (P.H.L.), ton 28.28

Iron 9 Fair, P.H.L., ton 28.28

Steel scrap No. 1, P.H.L., ton 18.47

Lead spot, lb. 0.44

Copper elect., lb. 0.44

Tin (Straits), lb. 0.44

Zinc E. & S. 1, lb. 0.44

Silver N.Y., oz. 0.44

COMMODITY FUTURES

Hedley's Index (Base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)

April 17, 1979

a — Preliminary

b — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 17, 1979

Open High Low Close Chg.

Maine Potatoes

30,000 lbs. cash per lb.

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

Cocoa Beans, lb. N.Y. 1.44

Coffee 4 Santos, lb. 1.46

Textiles

Plywood 48x36x3/4, bd. 0.44

Metals

Steel billets (P.H.L.), ton 28.28

Iron 9 Fair, P.H.L., ton 28.28

Steel scrap No. 1, P.H.L., ton 18.47

Lead spot, lb. 0.44

Copper elect., lb. 0.44

Tin (Straits), lb. 0.44

Zinc E. & S. 1, lb. 0.44

Silver N.Y., oz. 0.44

COMMODITY FUTURES

Hedley's Index (Base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)

April 17, 1979

a — Preliminary

b — Nominal

Maine Potatoes

30,000 lbs. cash per lb.

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Oct 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Nov 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Dec 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jan 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Feb 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Mar 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Apr 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

May 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jun 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Jul 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Aug 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

Sep 4.30 4.30 4.10 +0.01

هکتار اراضی

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

GERMAN PERSPECTIVES BY JOHN DORNBERG.

International Herald Tribune
We're got news for you.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter bond.	Crowd 16 17 CrosTre 19% 20% CubCor 1 134	TwoSolU 24% 24% JonWPr 7% 8% JenWbr 18% 183%	PlantH 27% 20% PlantH 27% 27% Pineola 1% 2% Densale C% A.V.	Dollar Bonds	Alchelin 94-84 95 99 Alchelin 94-84 95 99 Borden 64-91 99 101 Borden 5 97 99
---	--	--	--	---------------------	---

Institutional & Industrial	Cycltron	14/19	16	JillyFD	75	9%	Proprs	1	7%	Amey 4-87	92/14	92/14	Amey 4-87	92/14	92/14	Brookshire 4-87	70/14	72/14
AELand	2/5	8/8	Danville	23/14	24/14	Jaydon	10/14	9%	PSGWC	10/14	92/14	92/14	Ashland 7-92	92/14	92/14	Carlson 4-87	70/14	72/14
AFAPFns	10/14	11/14	DayMont	23/14	25/14	Johns	23/14	9%	PSGWC	10/14	92/14	92/14	Ashland 7-92	92/14	92/14	Carlson 4-87	70/14	72/14
AFAPFns	10/14	11/14	DayMont	23/14	25/14	Kohler	23/14	9%	PUDCon	92/14	92/14	92/14	Australia 8-91	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AFAPFns	10/14	11/14	DayMont	23/14	25/14	Krupp	10/14	11/14	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92	92/14	92/14	Christer 4-87	70/14	72/14
AdvTech	24/14	25/14	DeLaC	23/14	24/14	KuG	23/14	9%	RepsP	7/14	92/14	92/14	BKOW 7-92					

[illegible]

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL ITALY - GREECE BY RAIL AND	CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS <i>(Continued from Back Page)</i>			ESCORTS & GUIDES WHEN IN LONDON call Chelsea Girl Escorts for the prettiest and most beautiful girls in town. 01-584 6512/45. LONDON ESCORTS exclusive, very discreet. Tel. U.K. 01-492 7748. SCOTT'S ESCORTS Escort. Col
	LEGAL SERVICES	ESCORTS & GUIDES	ESCORTS & GUIDES	

CAR FERRY
BRINDISI - PATRAS -
ATHENS

U.S. TAX RETURN prepared by attorney. Call Memphis 089-35011/12.
U.S. LAWYER, representative of
Bari, Santa Arca, CA 92701, USA.

FOR SALE & WANTED
VIDEO, Hi-Fi, records, cameras, books

PARIS
CONTACT INFO: The top 1000 executives
and executives in Europe
GERMANY: Frankfurt, Cologne, Bonn,
Düsseldorf, Wiesbaden, Mainz
SWITZERLAND: Zurich, Basel, Winter-
thur, Lugern, Bern
AMERICAN EXPATRIATE in Paris

for a nice home, \$50,000.
FRANKFURT ESCORT SERVICE (Inter-
national), Call: 05505.
MADE IN GERMANY. For rent: time-
rented and furnished. Tel: 0222/21 95 09.
BY LINDENHALL, CA, CA, CA, CA, CA,
transfer and dislocation. 01 221-4343.
SEE LINDENHALL WITH DORNBA. Tel: 01 221-4343.

LONDON 479006/2, 730657
PARIS 742288A, 260000
COLOGNE 224917
FRANKFURT 224917
ZURICH 201253A, 2110871
BERN 224929
STUTTGART 224929
BOCHUM 224929
MUNICH 224929
BOUSSELS 538769, 538770
GENEVA 224929

Specialist in English Speaking
Programmes and Films. Enquiries to:
305-48, 1153, Congress, London WC2C.

FOR SALE: Collocation materials. Free
quotation. Write: Mrs. M. J. M. M. M.
1153, Congress, 12551 Nussly Circle,
Franklin, Tennessee 37067.

COSMOS
Oplets & Most Reliable Escort Service
Wide selection of lovely
cars. Write to:
COSMOS
1153, Congress, 12551 Nussly Circle,
Franklin, Tennessee 37067.

PARIS WELCOME INTERNATIONAL
Most expensive Escort Service for
the discriminating gentleman. For a marvellous
ride, across the city, or to the
airport, write to:
PARIS WELCOME INTERNATIONAL, Tel. Paris:
539 51 57.

DE: BEFORE CALLING ANYONE ELSE call
PARIS WELCOME INTERNATIONAL. Tel. Paris:
539 51 57.

SMILE YOUR BEST FRIEND. London:
720 1540.
PARIS WELCOME IN PARIS. Tel. 542 43 43.

[illegible]

SHIPS

source prices from the leading demand company at the demand center of the world. Contact us for information or visit our showrooms.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES.
Head Office: 50-52 Haverstock Road, 2020 Avenue Bedford, 2026
Tel: 01 (410) 746-1100. Mr. S. G. Pandey B. B.

PARIS EXPORT LADY
NEEDED, ATTRACTIVE & DISCREET

EGNATIA - APPIA
CASTALIA
ESPRESSO CUBA

736 357 5577
for that extra special companion.

SALY IN PARIS **URGENT** Open 7 days, 10-6 PM. 25 St. Marc, Montmartre 21, 1. Aides, Tel: 713751.

LONDON **CONFIDENTIAL** for that someone really special. 01-402 4000 OR 01-76 6201.

MILANA INTERNATIONAL for that special lady. Tel: London 01-402 5656 7627.

Female or male Call Lasko: 736 745 47

ZOE of **LONDON** **TOPWAX**, Darling! 01-402 4000 OR 01-76 6201

MICHELLE'S for the special request. London 737 9210

SPLENDID PATTINSON Goss. 10 places. in London. Tel: 2021 1008.

LONDON WITH A LATIN TOUCH.

LONDON ESTABLISHMENTS

**London The Savoy Hotel, The Strand
London WC2P 6LT, England
Tel 01 8396 4343.**

KENYA SAFARI HOLIDAYS Nilestar,
London 01-930 1895, Nairobi 26977.

HOTELS

Diamonds
Your Paris contact
the finest male and female companion
Every one a gem. 633 75 17.

MARHABA
Call 599 01 7/L

ESCAPES & ESCORT SERVICE CO.
9011/8320 54 83 from 110 to 116 m.
German, English, French.
LONDON "LA PARISIENNE ESCORTS"
for the best girls in town. Phone us
now. London 01-637 2152.

LONDON PARIS 71499.
LONDON MALE ESCORTS, Presentable young men, £25-72 KISS22
FOR YOUR ESCORT IN PARIS,
call 500 73 88.

DO NOT GET CLASSIFIED AS

**RESTAURANTS
NIGHT CLUBS**

GREAT BRITAIN

For best buy,
Fine discounts in all price range
of lowest wholesale prices
direct from Antwerp
center of the diamond world.
Full guarantee.
For free prices list write
Joseph Goldschmidt
diamonds
diamonds

TURKISH ESCORT INTERNATIONAL.
The best models and beautiful
actresses in Paris.
Tel. Paris 222 60 35.

**PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD
OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION**
at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. Anton W. Rastl
Burggasse 1, Nr. 215, Vienna 1 (Tel.
63-84-04.)

MOROCCO: Mr. R. A. Siegel, 2
Rue Mardoch, Casablanca (Tel.
27.36.83 or 22.00.90)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Established 1928
Polishington Rd. 52,000 Antwerp
Belgium • Tel. 3123.60
Why not stay with us at our quiet, exclusive bed and breakfast hotel at 19
Haydock, or at our 12 roomed, 100
year old, 1000 sq. ft. hotel? We offer
our hospitality, furnished service
apartments in nearby Park Street, consisting
of 2 bedrooms, lounge, kitchen and
bath, and a full breakfast.

EXPORT PRICES

CHILE IN GENOVA
For a place in Chile, contact
English/Spanish. Call 31.55.63.

BRITISH SUEZ For information
contact the British office. For
advertising only contact Mrs. Susan
McLennan, 111, 103 Kingsway,
London, W.C.2. Tel. 242.6593

NETHERLANDS Mr. A. Groom,
1000 Amsterdam, Tel. 51.52.72
1007 Tel. 020-76-66-76/86

PORTUGAL Mr. Rio Amar, 22
Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon.
Tel. 672973 & 665254

SOUTH AFRICA Mr. Robin A.

DIAMONDS & JEWELRY

NEW KRYSTAL
 From the heart of the Fire City.
 New York, NY 10017 734-9630.

GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact: Mrs. I. Oetzel, Tel. 1117, Grosse Eichenstrasse 4, Frankfurt/Main, D-26398. Tel. 416721, MYD.

IN LONDON? Remember: For the most select assortment of diamonds and jewelry, contact the Paris office.

LUXURY SWI FURNISHINGS. Fully serviced and furnished, including color and sound equipment. Tel. 01-499 7741 or telex 298325.

HARMON, INTERNATIONAL Merchandise, P.O. Box 4145, Johannesburg 2000. Tel. 0717 1458-34013.

TELLE EAST ASIA: C. Chewy & Associates, 3F, Ho Lee Commercial Building, 38-44 D'Angelo Street, Canton, Hong Kong. Tel. 252-1111.

[illegible]

<p>U.S. TAX RETURN, prepared for specialists. London 01-225 4724.</p> <p>WILL MORRIS, 10 Park Lane, London W1. Photographs call Sophie, 531 37 31.</p>	<p>ROSENTHAL Frankfurt Fine China, Crystal & Cutlery. Write for catalogue.</p>	<p>SAMANTHA EIGHT PARIS: 525 81 01.</p>	<p>JAPANESE Mr. Tadashi Mori, Medea Sales Japan Inc. Danchi East Building 1-12, Ichikawa, Nishi-Shinjyuku, Matsuyama, Tokyo. Tel. 354 1922.</p>	<p>LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN Trans Arab Media Advertising</p>
<p>LEGAL SERVICES</p>			<p>U.S.A. JOHN DUGHER, International Trade Company, 444 Madison Ave. New York 10022. Tel. (212) 693 6601.</p>	<p>FINANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES</p>

OS. LAWYER, HAMBURG office of correspondence in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Meetings, 2 Hamburg 54, Valcheming 1, W. Germany, tel. 040. 557422.

EDUCATION

LEARN FRENCH, SMALL GROUPS of level, conversation, grammar. Very reasonable price. Paris 633 17 46.

KARIN'S LADIES
The best of all social events
Call Paris 579 31 53

181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-s/Seine Tel 747.12-45 6100

*** Classified Ads * Subscriptions * Renewals**

GERMAN PERSPECTIVES BY JOHN DORNBERG.

International Herald Tribune
Making news for you

*** Classified Ads * Subscriptions * Renewals**

By Eugene T. Maleska



ALGARVE	17	C	F	MADRID	15	39	Fair
AMSTERDAM <td>7<td>45<td>Cloudy</td><td>ALBANY<td>27<td>81<td>Sunny</td></td></td></td></td></td>	7 <td>45<td>Cloudy</td><td>ALBANY<td>27<td>81<td>Sunny</td></td></td></td></td>	45 <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ALBANY<td>27<td>81<td>Sunny</td></td></td></td>	Cloudy	ALBANY <td>27<td>81<td>Sunny</td></td></td>	27 <td>81<td>Sunny</td></td>	81 <td>Sunny</td>	Sunny
ANIKARA <td>12<td>64</td><td>Fair</td><td>ARIZONA<td>4<td>42</td><td>Sunny</td></td></td></td>	12 <td>64</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>ARIZONA<td>4<td>42</td><td>Sunny</td></td></td>	64	Fair	ARIZONA <td>4<td>42</td><td>Sunny</td></td>	4 <td>42</td> <td>Sunny</td>	42	Sunny
ATHENS <td>9<td>66</td><td>Fair</td><td>MONTREAL<td>4<td>43</td><td>Sunny</td></td></td></td>	9 <td>66</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>MONTREAL<td>4<td>43</td><td>Sunny</td></td></td>	66	Fair	MONTREAL <td>4<td>43</td><td>Sunny</td></td>	4 <td>43</td> <td>Sunny</td>	43	Sunny
BERGUT <td>72</td> <td>72</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>MOSCOW<td>6<td>32</td><td>Shag</td></td></td>	72	72	Fair	MOSCOW <td>6<td>32</td><td>Shag</td></td>	6 <td>32</td> <td>Shag</td>	32	Shag
BERLIN <td>14</td> <td>66</td> <td>Rein</td> <td>MUNICH<td>7<td>36</td><td>Cloudy</td></td></td>	14	66	Rein	MUNICH <td>7<td>36</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	7 <td>36</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	36	Cloudy
BERLIN <td>45</td> <td>45</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>NEW YORK<td>12</td><td>54</td><td>Sunny</td></td>	45	45	Fair	NEW YORK <td>12</td> <td>54</td> <td>Sunny</td>	12	54	Sunny
BRUSSELS <td>17</td> <td>63</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>NICE<td>14</td><td>44</td><td>Fair</td></td>	17	63	Cloudy	NICE <td>14</td> <td>44</td> <td>Fair</td>	14	44	Fair
BUCAREST <td>10</td> <td>53</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>OSLO<td>18</td><td>48</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	10	53	Cloudy	OSLO <td>18</td> <td>48</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	18	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST <td>10</td> <td>39</td> <td>Showers</td> <td>PARIS<td>5</td><td>44</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	10	39	Showers	PARIS <td>5</td> <td>44</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	5	44	Cloudy
CASABLANCA <td>9</td> <td>64</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>PRAGUE<td>3</td><td>41</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	9	64	Fair	PRAGUE <td>3</td> <td>41</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	3	41	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN <td>43</td> <td>43</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ROME<td>16</td><td>41</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	43	43	Cloudy	ROME <td>16</td> <td>41</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	16	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL <td>28</td> <td>58</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>SOFIA<td>10</td><td>41</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	28	58	Fair	SOFIA <td>10</td> <td>41</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	10	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN <td>12</td> <td>54</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>STOCKHOLM<td>4</td><td>43</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	12	54	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM <td>4</td> <td>43</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	4	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH <td>13</td> <td>54</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TEHRAN<td></td><td>N.A.</td><td></td></td>	13	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN <td></td> <td>N.A.</td> <td></td>		N.A.	
FLORENCE <td>15</td> <td>54</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TEL AVIV<td>34</td><td>74</td><td>Fair</td></td>	15	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV <td>34</td> <td>74</td> <td>Fair</td>	34	74	Fair
FRANKFURT <td>43</td> <td>43</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>TOKYO<td>12</td><td>55</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	43	43	Fair	TOKYO <td>12</td> <td>55</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	12	55	Cloudy
GENEVA <td>9</td> <td>48</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>TUNIS<td>14</td><td>37</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	9	48	Fair	TUNIS <td>14</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	14	37	Cloudy
HILSINKI <td>3</td> <td>37</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>VIENNA<td>15</td><td>39</td><td>Cloudy</td></td>	3	37	Cloudy	VIENNA <td>15</td> <td>39</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	15	39	Cloudy
HAMBURG <td>15</td> <td>59</td> <td>Showers</td> <td>WASHINGTON<td>16</td><td>41</td><td>Clear</td></td>	15	59	Showers	WASHINGTON <td>16</td> <td>41</td> <td>Clear</td>	16	41	Clear
LAS PALMAS <td>31</td> <td>70</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>ZURICH<td>3</td><td>41</td><td>Fair</td></td>	31	70	Cloudy	ZURICH <td>3</td> <td>41</td> <td>Fair</td>	3	41	Fair
LISBON <td>28</td> <td>64</td> <td>Fair</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	28	64	Fair				
LONDON <td>16</td> <td>59</td> <td>Fair</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	16	59	Fair				
LOS ANGELES <td>19</td> <td>59</td> <td>Clear</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	19	59	Clear				

Yesterdays's readings U.S. and Canada of 1780

ADVERTISEMENT

April 18, 1979

[illegible]

U AND NON-U REVISITED

Edited by Richard Buckle. Drawings by Timothy Jaques.
Debrett's Peerage/Viking. 107 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN 1956, the late Nancy Mitford brought out a book she had edited, "NoBlesse Oblige," which created such a flap among its readers that even I, the grey-haired veteran of whatever I was doing at the time, was aware of it, though I didn't read it then and haven't since. According to her sister, Diana Mitford (who has contributed a small, mildly corrosive essay, "Nancy Obligated," to the present volume), "NoBlesse Oblige" grew out of an article on aristocracy that Nancy was supposed to be writing for Encounter magazine. When she found that all she had to say on the subject wasn't enough to fill an article—"In those days there was nothing as amusing as [present day] discourse lists . . . to comment on," Diana Mitford said—Nancy decided to pad it out with some comments on the use of language that a professor of philology, Alan Ross, had sent her. These comments introduced her to the language she expressed: "U" and "non-U"—for "upper-class" and "non-upper-class." They serve to inform us that, among other things, if one said, "Pardon?" instead of "What?" one was guilty of being snooty. And so it goes, in a kindly, at times in the news, the genteel rose o'er their hair. The rest is hysteria.

Now, 23 years later, ostensibly to show the changes that have

I'm afraid the situation is quite hopeless. For one thing, the book makes it clear in so many words that the very act of striving to be U is non-U. For another thing, the "Beginner's Glossary to Non-U Words and Their U Equivalents" presents a forbidding prospect. I'm more than willing to say "die" (U) instead of "passed on" (non-U) and

Unsnobby Snobs

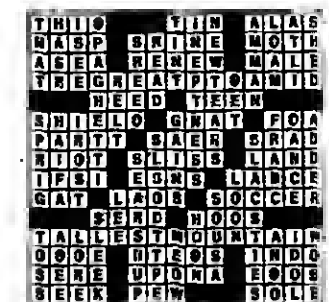
One gathers that a good time was had by all. In his Acknowledgments, the editor thanks Sir John Betjemann for 50 years of "funny letters" and sends him his love, even though Sir John was unable to update his contribution to the original volume. In his Foreword, F.B. Brooks-Baker, the managing director of Debreht's Peenage, asserts that "In my opinion, England is doing the most splendid work in this country . . . far less so than America, for example, which boasts in the reputation of being the most democratic of nations"—and then proceeds to prove his point by

Slang and Cliches

Finally, in a brief colloquy whose transcript appears in the text, Prof. Ross, who started all the trouble, warns that "The non-U are extremely fond of clichés, many of them of a slangy nature. Here are some. 'Watch it!' 'Suit yourself' 'Fair enough.' 'Relax.' 'Let's lay it.' 'I give up.' 'That's right if you can give dead!' 'I couldn't care less.' 'I could give up I give up,' but I couldn't get through a day without whispering to myself 'Relax!'"

Although Buckle tells Ross, "I don't think you can dismiss all Americanisms as non-U," you get the feeling that he's just being kind. Really, it's no use; we'll never break out of our non-U-ness, it goes, that's the curse of being a "Brooke-Baker" club member, snobbish and class-conscious America.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



By Alan Truscott

When Samuel Goldwyn gave birth to one of his greatest Goldwynisms — "in two words, impossible" — he might have been talking about South's task on the diagrammed deal. Looking just at the North-South hands, there appears no chance to make nine tricks in no-trump. Even studying all four hands, with the cards particularly well-placed for the declarer, it is not easy to see any road to nine tricks after the opening lead of the club jack.

In a rubber bridge game, North-South bid themselves voluntarily to a terrible contract. When this happens one can usually point a finger of scorn at the bidding, but it is hard to do so here. Although the players reached game on a com-

trified 22 high-card points with no suit to run, none of the bids were reasonable. Three diamonds would have been a desirable resting-place, but most players would treat this sequence as forcing. Lacking any agreement on this point, South could not afford to pass.

South inspected the dummy in gloom, but did not give up hope. He took the club king, finessed the spade queen successfully and led a

Now it was important to establish the spades, without permitting East to gain the lead. Score 10-0. South led the club ace and with the ace of spades. East could not take his club tricks.

When South led his remaining spade, West played the ten. The ace won and the suit was cleared. West had no more heart finesse. Now South, his nine tricks against five, returned

low trump. As the perceptive analyst may notice, the defense had already made a fatal "error" and the declarer was in control.

NORTH (D)
 ▲AQ783
 ♠AQ85
 ♥865
 ♣44

WEST
 ▲K104
 ♠Q32
 ♥Q32
 ♣J109

EAST
 ♣J97
 ♥J97
 ♠A
 ♣Q932

SOUTH
 ♠65
 ♥108
 ♣K10973
 ♦AK97

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid:

North	East	South	West
14	Pass	2+	Pass
20	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
30	Pass	3N.T.	Pass

"She won't even tell me where I was before I was born. To say nothing about where I was before **THAT!**"

Don't Count the Umpires Out—They're Determined to Fight to the End

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Richie Phillips, the Philadelphia lawyer who is kingmaker of the major league umpires in their strike for more money, looks like an umpire, dresses like an umpire and talks like a Philadelphia lawyer. Umpires were as punctual as he, they wouldn't say jobs to be unhappy about.

Phillips and some of his clients—the collective term is a brace of umpires—had a news conference in Gallagher's steak house on Monday to enlist press support. It was called for noon and Phillips instructed Bill Haller, an umpire in the American League, to get there from St. Louis by 11:30 a.m. Phillips himself arrived from Philadelphia at 1:24 p.m. "We'll never get the game started if you're umpiring, Richie," Haller told him.

A little later Ted Hendry, the only regular umpire now working, made it from the Pacific Coast and announced that he was giving the American League 10 days' notice of his resignation. Hendry is a rookie who signed his first major league contract in February after 11 years in the minor leagues. He said he was quitting now because "I want to be with my brothers."

Hendry Submits 10-Day Resignation Notice to American League to Join Striking Colleagues

"After 11 years in the game," he was asked, "how do you feel about resigning?"

"It was the easiest decision I ever made in my life," he said promptly.

Obligated by Contract

He explained that although he had worked more than 100 games filling in in the American League in each of the last two seasons, he had never had a contract. When he received a contract in February he signed, but when it became clear that 50 of the 51 other umpires weren't going to sign, he told Dick Butler, the league's supervisor of umpires, that he preferred not to work. Phillips told him he must honor his contract and Ron Luciano, a senior umpire, warned that the umpires' association would fine him if he didn't.

"It's been a very difficult thing for me," Hendry said. "I'm a pretty tough guy, I've learned my trade, but I've never been so intimidated in my life."

He recounted instances of shabby work by the

amateurs who have been officiating with him for two weeks. The umpires are now saying of the strikebreakers exactly what managers, players, some owners and most fans have said about the umpires for a century.

Aside from Hendry's resignation, the news from the news conference was a statement that the umpires were "embarking on a program of escalation in the current conflict" because the league's strategy has been one of "deception, evasion, intimidation and constant escalation."

Presidents Called Liars

The statement, issued under the names of Bill Haller, Ed Vargo and Doug Harvey but obviously composed by Phillips, called Lee MacPhail and Chub Feeney, the league presidents, liars. It said MacPhail and Feeney "have abused us, intimidated us, threatened us and now they are attempting to defame us."

"We have not fabricated the truth one bit," Vargo said.

Phillips said that the "program of escalation"

would consist largely of direct appeals for support from organized labor. He said that this approach had been effective last weekend in Pittsburgh, where Sunday's game with the St. Louis Cardinals drew 3,012 in good weather. "At that rate," he said, "they couldn't pay Dave Parker's salary."

"Would you say the umpires you have worked with were incompetent?" Hendry was asked.

"Incompetent?" he said. "It's terrible!"

Kuhn Staying Out

Phillips was asked whether he foresaw any possibility of the players' union honoring the umpires' picket line. He said there would be no such group action by the union but that individual players might show their support. He may or may not have been aware that the suggestion of Joe Morgan, the Cincinnati Reds' manager, to urge Bowe Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, to intervene.

Thus far Kuhn has remained aloof. In his time he has vetoed player transactions, dictated

how much money a team may pay for a player and even got down to haggle with a player holding out (Hawk Harrelson), but he's leaving this one to MacPhail and Feeney.

Phillips cleared up one widely held misapprehension. Baseball has said and many fans believe that the umpires are walking out on a five-year collective bargaining agreement that has two years to go. Judge Joseph McGlynn of U.S. District Court has ruled otherwise. The collective bargaining agreement, or union contract, covers working conditions and establishes a minimum wage scale, but each umpire must negotiate his own salary in an individual contract and until he does, the union contract doesn't take effect.

It is the individual contract, McGlynn has ruled, that "triggers the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement." There is no question in my mind they [the umpires] are entitled to bargain as individuals.

In other words, the union contract is like a basic agreement between the players' association

and the owners. A player who holds out doesn't violate the basic agreement.

Phillips said that he couldn't predict how long before the conflict might be resolved, but he said he could negotiate 50 individual contracts in one night if the leagues would deal in good faith. He said the umpires were demanding an average increase of about \$10,000 a man with the minimum for rookies about \$23,500 instead of \$17,500, the minimum now.

"Easy to Find"

"We're easy to find when they want to negotiate," he said. "We're standing outside their ball parks every day."

Why, in Phillips' opinion, were the leagues taking a hard line?

"They have to negotiate new agreements with the players later this year," he said, "and they want to set an example. They think the umpires are broke and have to go back to work. What they don't realize is that the umpires were broke two weeks ago but aren't going back. The leagues think that if they hold out they can tell the players: 'We broke the umpires and we'll break you.'"

Maddox Hits Grand Slam

Phillies Rout Pirates, 13-2

PITTSBURGH, April 18 (UPI)—Bake McBride drove in five runs with two home runs, Gary Maddox hit his third career grand slam home as the Philadelphia outfielders split eight hits last night to power the Phillies to a 13-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

"I would like to think this could be a preview of our season, but this game won't have an effect on the entire season," said the Phillies' manager, Danny Ozark. "The Pirates will still be with us all the way."

Steve Carlton (2-1) went six innings for the victory as the Phillies pounded out 17 hits off four Pittsburgh pitchers.

McBride's first home run of the year, a three-run shot, came in the eighth inning off the losing pitcher, Bert Blyleven (0-2), capped the Phillies' five-run third inning and gave them a 7-2 lead. Mike Schmidt's fourth home run of the year, a solo shot, preceded McBride's blast.

McBride's other homer, with Carlton on base, came in Philadelphia's six-run fifth inning, in which Maddox hit his grand slam to center field. McBride added singles in the first and ninth innings. Maddox had three singles.

Bill Robinson hit a two-run homer, his second of the year, in the first inning for the Pirate scoring.

Expos 5, Mets 4

At Montreal, Rodney Scott's RBI single with one out in the 12th inning scored Dave Cash with the winning run, lifting Montreal over New York, 5-4. Woody Fryman (1-0) picked up the victory in relief of the third inning of the season for Jenkins, who left with one out in the sixth inning. Kern picked up his first save of the season.

Tigers 6, Royals 3

At Detroit, Steve Karpis ignited a

three-run, seventh-inning rally with a run-scoring single, and Mill May followed with a two-run double in

padding the Tigers to a 6-3 victory over Kansas City. Jason Thompson homered for the Tigers.

Angels 6, Twins 0

At Minnesota, Nolan Ryan pitched a four-hitter and Willie Alkins hit a solo home as California spoiled Minnesota's home opener, 6-0. A record opening-day crowd of 37,270 turned out to watch Ryan strike out 10 and run his lifetime total to 2,707. He walked three in posting his 38th career shutout.

White Sox 6, Blue Jays 1

At Toronto, Francisco Barrios and Mike Proly combined on a three-hitter in pitching Chicago to a 6-1 victory over Toronto. Barrios (1-0) held the Jays hitless after the first inning until Mayberry opened the seventh with a ground-rule double. Proly relieved and earned his second save in as many days with relief after the final 24th inning.

Red Sox 6, Brewers 5

At Boston, Fred Lynn's sixth homer of the season, a two-run shot with one out in the ninth inning, lifted Boston to a 6-5 victory over Milwaukee and snapped the Brewers' three-game winning streak. Carl Yastrzemski also homered for the Red Sox. Sixto Escobar connected for Milwaukee.

A's 6, Mariners 5

At Oakland, Jim Esbensen's two-out single in the ninth inning scored Oakland's sixth victory over Seattle. There were nine errors and two passed balls in the game, the Mariners making six of the miscues.

Rangers 6, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Buddy Bell drove in three runs with a double and a pair of sacrifice flies and Ferguson Jenkins and Jim Kern combined on a six-hitter in leading Texas to a 6-2 victory over Cleveland. It was the third triumph of the season for Jenkins, who left with one out in the sixth inning. Kern picked up his first save of the season.

Cards 5, Cardinals 3

At Chicago, Dave Kingman's two-run homer in the fifth inning enabled Ken Holtzman to gain his first National League victory in eight years as Chicago topped St. Louis, 5-3. Holtzman, acquired from the New York Yankees last year, evened his record at 1-1 by winning for the first time in the league since he was a member of the 1971 Cubs. Ted Simmons belted a two-run homer for the Cardinals.

Reds 7, Braves 4

At Cincinnati, doubles by Dan Driscoll, Champ Summers and Dave Concepcion highlighted Cincinnati's seven-run first inning and lifted the Reds past Atlanta, 7-4. The winner, Tom Hume (2-1), was pounded for 12 hits and four runs before giving way to Doug Bair with two out in the eighth. Dale Murphy hit his fourth and fifth home runs of the season for

Crowd of 653 Smallest Ever For A's Game

OAKLAND, Calif., April 18 (UPI)—The Oakland A's hit rock bottom in home attendance last night, when only 653 fans turned out for a game against the Seattle Mariners.

It was the lowest home crowd in Oakland history, surpassing the previous low of 1,252 against Kansas City on Sept. 28, 1971—the day after the A's clinched the Western Division title.

Cold and windy weather contributed to the low turnout as did the home telecast of the game, which Oakland won, 6-5.

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
<p>Philadelphia 15, Pittsburgh 2</p> <p>St. Louis 5, Cardinals 3</p> <p>Chicago 5, Cubs 3</p> <p>Los Angeles 10, Angels 6</p> <p>San Francisco 6, Athletics 5</p> <p>Oakland 6, Mariners 5</p> <p>Seattle 5, Rangers 2</p> <p>Minnesota 6, Twins 0</p> <p>White Sox 6, Blue Jays 1</p> <p>Toronto 6, Yankees 4</p> <p>Boston 6, Red Sox 5</p> <p>Cleveland 2, Indians 6</p> <p>San Diego 6, Padres 3</p> <p>Montreal 5, Expos 4</p> <p>New York 5, Mets 4</p>	<p>Los Angeles 13, Pirates 2</p> <p>San Francisco 6, Giants 3</p> <p>San Diego 6, Padres 3</p> <p>Los Angeles 10, Angels 6</p> <p>San Francisco 6, Athletics 5</p> <p>Oakland 6, Mariners 5</p> <p>Seattle 5, Rangers 2</p> <p>Minnesota 6, Twins 0</p> <p>White Sox 6, Blue Jays 1</p> <p>Toronto 6, Yankees 4</p> <p>Boston 6, Red Sox 5</p> <p>Cleveland 2, Indians 6</p> <p>San Diego 6, Padres 3</p> <p>Montreal 5, Expos 4</p> <p>New York 5, Mets 4</p>

Lightweight Title Captured by Watt

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 18 (AP)—Jim Watt, a 30-year-old Scot, pounded Alfredo Pineda of Colombia to defeat at 1:55 of the 12th round here last night and won the vacant World Boxing Council lightweight title.

Watt, who had knocked Pineda down in the seventh round, took complete control of the fight in the 11th round, hitting the 25-year-old Colombian with a flurry of lefts.

Watt continued the attack in the 12th round, beating his opponent for more than a minute until the American referee, Arthur Mercante, stopped the contest.

Brock Plans to Quit At End of Season

ST. LOUIS, April 18 (UPI)—Lou Brock, the St. Louis Cardinals outfielder and the leading base stealer in National League history, has announced that he will retire after this season.

Brock, 39, has one stolen base this year to bring his lifetime total to 918. He also had 2,900 hits entering this season, a career average of better than 290 and a World Series batting average of .391.



Steve Christoff of the U.S. team shoots the puck past Henrik Voltynek of Poland for a goal.

To Lead Relegation Pool

U.S. Hockey Team Ties Poland

By Samuel Abt

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI)—For a time this afternoon, exactly 39 seconds—it seemed as if the U.S. team was on its way to its first victory at the World Ice Hockey Championships here.

But 59 minutes and 21 seconds later, when the game ended, the Americans were happy to escape with their third tie, 5-5, against Poland.

With three ties and one defeat, the U.S. team unexpectedly led the second pool as the championships entered their second and final round today.

Playing with Poland and the United States in the relegation pool are West Germany and Finland, while the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Sweden comprise the championship pool. West Germany and Finland were to play each other later tonight.

After their 2-2 tie yesterday against Czechoslovakia, the U.S. team was obviously flat and uninspired today. Still it jumped off to a fast 2-0 lead as Dan Bolduc scored with 14 seconds gone in the game and Steve Christoff followed with a goal 25 seconds later.

Its origin seemed to be unknown. Playing aggressive hockey as the Americans failed to control them, the Poles poured in four goals before the period ended. Their scorers were Leszek Tokarz, Valentin Zentara, Michalad Jaskiesi and Andzhey Hovanev, and all but Zentara got a little help from the U.S. goalie, Jim Ward.

U.S. team officials were tactful later in saying that Warden was in moving into position for shots and sluggish in recovering from mistakes.

He was replaced for the start of the second period by Jim Craig, who allowed only one goal the rest of the way. It was the second successive wrong game for Craig, a Boston University player, who was in goal against Czechoslovakia.

The U.S. comeback began with a goal by Joe Mullen early in the second period.

U.S. Ends Threat To Deport NASL Strikebreakers

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said yesterday that no action would be taken against foreign players involved in the strike against the North American Soccer League if they had valid visas issued before the work stoppage was certified by the Labor Department.

Last Saturday, the INS indicated that alien in the United States with temporary work visas would be deported if they played in any league games during the strike.

Earlier yesterday, the NASL owners said that they did not object to a players union, but that they were against one headed by Ed Garvey.

"We feel it's in the best long-range interests of soccer to have an independent union," said Derek Carroll, president of the New England Tea Men and chairman of the NASL's labor relations committee.

and period. Poland replied with its final score, by Tadeusz Obluj, to make the score 5-3, before Bolduc got his second goal and Mullen tied the game by fighting his way through the defense midway through the period.

Thereafter the Poles outscored the Americans but came no closer to a score than a shot by Ebi Potz that hit a post and bounced out with three minutes to play.

On the medical front, the Americans lost Jim Korn, a defenseman, with a concussion. It was not known how long he will be out.

Mark Johnson, one of the better forwards at center ice, is still out with a stress fracture of his right hand from the game against Canada.

The Americans are down to 19 skaters since Steve Jensen, a forward they thought was joining them from the Los Angeles Kings of the National Hockey League, has not found his way here.

Russians Beat Sweden

MOSCOW, April 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union defeated Sweden 9-3 last night to complete the preliminary round.

Boris Mikhailov notched his 99th goal of World Championship play, a record, on a first-period Soviet power play.

Some players who did not receive better offers from new clubs have signed again with their old clubs. Among these were Ken Houston of Washington and Ahmad Rashad, Jim Marshall and Mark Mullaney, of Minnesota.

Some players were able to change clubs by signing with their own teams and then being traded to new clubs. Roger Finnie went from St. Louis to New Orleans and Ralph Ortega from Atlanta to Miami.

Unrenewed Options

Among those whose options were not renewed by their old clubs were Jim Turner of Denver, Jerrel Wilson of New England and Larry Conka of the New York Giants. Conka since has signed with Miami as a free agent.

Some players who did not receive better offers from new clubs have signed again with their old clubs. Among these were Ken Houston of Washington and Ahmad Rashad, Jim Marshall and Mark Mullaney, of Minnesota.

The NFL said that league policy prohibits naming the clubs that made the offers, but Minnesota had identified New England and Kansas City the clubs that bid for Kellar and Lingenfelter.

Old clubs made qualifying offers to 105 of the 142 free agents and new clubs had until Monday night to submit written offers. The old clubs now have until June 1 to decide whether they want to keep the players that were not bid for by new clubs.

37 Outright Free Agents

Twenty-eight players did not receive qualifying offers and became outright free agents, as did nine veterans who did not have their options renewed by their old clubs.

Among the prominent players who received qualifying offers from their old clubs but not better offers from new clubs were Ed (Too Tall) Jones of Dallas and John Dutton of Baltimore.

Others included Calvin Hill of Cleveland, Mike Phipps of Chicago, Reggie McKenzie of Buffalo, J.D. Hill of Detroit, Willie Burchanon of Green Bay, Tom Mack of Los Angeles and Garo Yepremian of Miami.

Among those not receiving qualifying offers were Forrest Blue, David Lee and David Rose, of Baltimore; Tom Dempsey and Larry Walton of Buffalo; Jon Morris and Dan Peiffer of Chicago; Tom Sullivan of Cleveland; Jackie Smith of Dallas; MacArthur Lane of Kansas City; Curtis Johnson, Wayne Moore, Larry Seiple and Rick Volk of Miami; Ernie Holmes, Bob McKay and Peter Cusick of New England, and Ron McDole of Washington.

Some players were able to change clubs by signing with their own teams and then being traded to new clubs. Roger Finnie went from St. Louis to New Orleans and Ralph Ortega from Atlanta to Miami.

Unrenewed Options

Among those whose options were not renewed by their old clubs were Jim Turner of Denver, Jerrel Wilson of New England and Larry Conka of the New York Giants. Conka since has signed with Miami as a free agent.

Some players who did not receive better offers from new clubs have signed again with their old clubs. Among these were Ken Houston of Washington and Ahmad Rashad, Jim Marshall and Mark Mullaney, of Minnesota.

The NFL said that league policy prohibits naming the clubs that made the offers, but Minnesota had identified New England and Kansas City the clubs that bid for Kellar and Lingenfelter.

Old clubs made qualifying offers to 105 of the 142 free agents and new clubs had until Monday night to submit written offers. The old clubs now have until June 1 to decide whether they want to keep the players that were not bid for by new clubs.

Hawks Square Series With Bullets, 107-99

By Red Smith

LANDOVER, Md., April 18 (UPI)—John Drew and Wayne Collins came alive last night in the fourth quarter, when the Atlanta Hawks defeated the Washington Bullets, 107-99, to take a 107-99 victory and even their Eastern Conference semifinal playoff series at one apiece.

The Hawks trailed, 78-77, after three quarters but jumped to a 90-84 lead on Drew's shooting and Collins' defense. Drew had eight points in the quarter after getting shy four in the first three. Rollins locked five shots in the final period.

The Bullets played the final 6:39 without Elvin Hayes, who fouled out with only 10 points. He scored in Washington's 103-89 victory Sunday.

Dan Roundfield and Eddie Johnson paced a balanced Hawks attack with 17 points each. Terry Morrow added 14 and Rollins 13. Forward Bobby Dandridge of Washington led all scorers with 36 points, 21 in the second half. Larry Wright added 14 for the Bullets, as Unseld 13 and Kevin Grevey 12.

Spurs 121, 76ers 120

At San Antonio, Texas, Alan Isaac's foul shot with four seconds remaining carried San Antonio to a 121-120 victory over Philadelphia, giving the Spurs a 2-0 lead in the series.

San Antonio led a 12-point lead in the third quarter and in lost a 10-point lead in the final period. But a free throw by Mike Bantom and the final foul shot by Isaac sealed the victory before a crowd of 16,709—the largest ever for a pro game in Texas.

George Gervin, the NBA's leading scorer, hit 29 points for San Antonio. Willie Jones had 27 points. 25 Julius Erving, who cut deficit to 119-118 before Gervin's key foul shot with 12 seconds left, scored 25 points. Cheeks 12 and Bobby Jones 20.

Suns 102, Kings 99

At Phoenix, Paul Westphal scored 25 points and Walt Davis led 24 to lift Phoenix to a 102-99 victory over Sacramento.

RA Scoring Rises, Games End Sooner

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—The average of 3.8 runs scored in the National Baseball Association this season and its end approximately 1 1/2 hours sooner than last year.

A study showed a two-team total of 207 points a game for 1978-79, up from 216.9 the previous year. Overall lengths of games for 1978-79 decreased by 1 minute and 57 seconds to 2 hours, 2 minutes and 39 seconds. It was 2:03:56 in 1977-78.

WHA Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	47	38	2	94	87	321
Quebec	41	34	5	87	82	271
Winnipeg	39	34	4	84	77	284
New England	37	34	5	82	76	282
Calgary	33	41	4	70	78	284
Birmingham	32	42	7	71	81	311
San Jose	31	42	7	69	80	312
Los Angeles	28	42	7	63	77	312

Winnipeg 3, Quebec 2

WHA Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	47	38	2	94	87	321
Quebec	41	34	5	87	82	271
Winnipeg	39	34	4	84	77	284
New England	37	34	5	82	76	282
Calgary	33	41	4	70	78	284
Birmingham	32	42	7	71	81	311
San Jose	31	42	7	69	80	312
Los Angeles	28	42	7	63	77	312

Winnipeg 3, Quebec 2

12 APR 1979

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, APRIL, 1979

Supplement to No. 28916 of the IHT



A Special Report Part 3

Trade With China

A Banker's Assessment Of an Expanding Market

The new opening of China will be the great event of our future historians, but it may lead to political turmoil in that country, according to Peter Reimpell, member of the board of directors of Bayerische Vereinsbank in Munich.

Reimpell visited China earlier this year as a guest of the Bank of China and was able to see some of the Chinese business life first-hand.

He reports on his trip, his impressions, and his interview with a Chinese official.

OSTATIN. Lacey: Peking must be a busy city these days with all the negotiations on expanding trade with the West.

Reimpell: Peking is crowded with Japanese and American businessmen. They have considerable difficulties. There is a housing problem for diplomats and their families, but for foreign businessmen there are no apartments in Peking. They must stay in hotels. And hotel rooms are very expensive.

There are four of the traditional big companies with China as their main business: the Peking, the Shanghai, the Canton, and the Hankow. Each has a three-story building.

Many firms are Hong Kong-based or have an office in Hong Kong with a branch in Tokyo. There is no problem if you have an office in Taiwan, too, because the Chinese have completely changed their attitude. But I must say the Chinese, the mainland Chinese, always been very liberal about the overseas Chinese. All these are the advanced part of the community. And they are always welcome in the People's Republic. There is no animosity. I read in the Peking Review that arms to Taiwan to come back to the arms of the motherland. You can't say your army and your arms are on, if you want. This must be a very embarrassing for the Chinese.

You think a real change is taking place there?

The new opening of China is the most extraordinary event of our future historians. Perhaps people will say, one of the most extraordinary events in history. For Deng Xiaoping, it is, as we say in Germany, "Ein Ritt über den Boden." Equivalent to riding horses on thin ice. In the German rider dies of shock when he falls. What he has done is, of course, how long it will last is anybody's guess.

Is there a change in policy really remarkable. The Chinese tell me there will be a market economy. There will be competition between companies, including down unsuccessful companies. Deputy Premier Ku Mu-tung, there will be competition in people, based on performance.

Have you been able to see the change taking place on your visit to China for the first time in 1971 and then again in 1977 and then again last year for a week in February this year.

1971, the walls of buildings in cities were covered with the ground with portraits of Mao and slogans in gold letters. In 1976, some of it was gone but not all of it. Now it is gone. In fact, last year, you had a chance to visit two factories, didn't you? What was it like?

The Chinese give the impression of being very well organized. The factories were very clean but the workers were old. They had the Third Silk Weaving in Shanghai and a large one in Shanghai, which has 4 million wristwatch companies a year, some of them for

Swiss factories. Shanghai, by the way, is very much alive again. When you visit the factories, first you have tea, during a discussion and then you see the factory.

In my opinion, these companies have no accounting. They don't know what their products cost them. This makes it very, very difficult to implement joint ventures with European firms. No European company can go into a situation like that. But changes will come because the Chinese are very intelligent and hard working.

They also didn't know what their sales or profits were. The wages at the present time are divided into seven different categories, the lowest at 36 yuan a month and the highest at close to 200 yuan a month. In other factories, I was told, the highest is about 120 to 130 yuan a month.

There are no taxes.

What can you buy with that money?

A: I paid 2 yuan for an average meal in the Peking Hotel and for a banquet, I paid 60 yuan a person. Expensive but worth it. For 120 to 160 yuan, you can buy a bicycle. The bicycle is the means of transportation. There are millions of them.

There are no private cars, to my knowledge, but a great number of trucks. And some taxis, which you can't recognize as taxis. I saw some chauffeur-driven company cars.

You know, the Chinese have reinstituted the bourgeoisie. The people whose property was appropriated after the revolution were compensated for their losses. During the Cultural Revolution, the interest payments for money due on the seized property were rescinded and these people were discriminated against. Now these payments have resumed.

Another government decree says discrimination must be stopped against a certain class of former rich land owners and manufacturers. This was the former ruling class.

Q: What is all this leading to?

A: The Chinese by nature are (Continued on Page 41S)

By Thomas C. Lacey
FRANKFURT (IHT) — This has been a year of rapid changes for West Germany in the energy field, which is now being called "the No. 1 theme in the country."

"The last time I was here, no one was talking about oil," an economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development told a gathering of businessmen in Munich in early February. "Now everyone is talking about it."

West Germany, the leading fuel consumer in Europe, has relied on Iran to supply 18 percent of its oil. About the same time as that essential source was threatened, the nation was going through a winter of "white shocks," when long, severe snowfalls cut off electricity and road and rail transportation, especially in northern Germany.

Nature seemed to have provided a bitter foretaste of the so often repeated warning of the advocates of nuclear power that the lights will go out in 1985. Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff had assured the country that there was no energy crisis. As of March 12, Germany had oil reserves for 112 days, he noted during a television discussion. He also said that the government did not plan to impose a ban on Sunday driving or a speed limit. The best way to solve the oil shortage, he said, was to let free competition in the marketplace take its course. And if energy cost more, he added, there would soon be less waste.

But the appearance of official calm suffered from reports that Mr. Lambsdorff had given instructions that gasoline rationing coupons, which had been secretly printed, were to be sent to local authorities.

Critical Day

At the beginning of April, an announcement was made by the United German Electrical Works (VDEW), a trade association of the electricity industry, that on Jan. 8, when a harsh cold wave struck northern Germany, the electricity network in the that half of the country would most likely have collapsed if there had been no nuclear power plants in operation. Germany had been saved from a national power failure because the cold wave did not affect the whole country at the same time and because the economically troubled steel and chemical sectors, the major industrial users of electricity, were not operating at full capacity, according to VDEW.

Despite the timing of VDEW's pro-nuclear energy report — just after the Harrisburg, Pa., nuclear plant accident when international nuclear nervousness was high and about 10,000 anti-nuclear demonstrators were marching in Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hamburg and Münster — it does provide a detailed look at the German energy situation.

Almost 10 percent of the electricity available during the "white shocks" in January and February was provided by nuclear plants. That amounts to 6,000 megawatts of the total 61,000. While public utilities have a total of 74,000 mw, the association pointed out, 13,000 mw was not available because of



World's biggest dredger scoops up soft coal in surface mining.

routine plant closes for testing and repairs.

VDEW said that on the critical day of Jan. 8, 51,000 mw were needed, which meant the utilities had to tap about 1,000 MW of the 20 percent of power that is always kept in reserve. Utilities have needed a 20-percent reserve since the early days of electricity, according to the association. So to deliver 51,000 MW for that day, German power plants were working at full capacity.

As expected, the report noted that while construction has started on plants to supply an additional 17,200 mw, protests by citizens' action groups, court appeals and official reviews are delaying their completion, and no one knows when they will come on stream. In addition, according to the VDEW, protests against new plants to use hard coal have become as strong as those against nuclear plants because of concern over coal as a cause of air pollution. (Coal is Germany's only source of fuel that is domestically available in large quantities.

Recently, members of the energy industry and some political leaders have advocated that this country should change to a combination of coal and nuclear fuels and so have to rely less on imported oil.)

Smooth Flow

VDEW said the supply of gas for this country had been flowing smoothly despite the unusually cold winter that sent local consumption up by 29 percent over that of the same period early last

year. In addition, in January, the Soviet Union had considerable difficulty in meeting its quotas for delivery to West Germany, which receives the gas as part of payments for goods exported to the Soviet Union.

The difficulty seems to have been caused at least in part by the need for more gas by East Germany, which suffered an even more severe winter than West Germany. East Germany depends for most of its

(Continued on Page 42S)

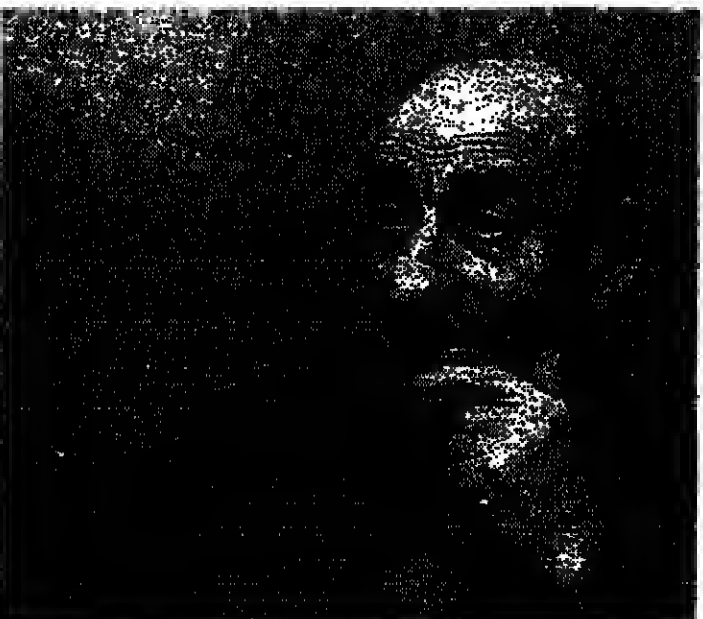
Europe's Foremost Economy: A Sociological View

Raymond Aron is a leading French political commentator and one of the premier sociologists in the world. In a series of interviews with David Bodanis of the International Herald Tribune, he discusses West Germany's role in the European community, the stability of its democracy, and the changing nature of German foreign policy.

Mr. Aron has seen Germany from a number of viewpoints. In the last years of the Weimar Republic, he was a philosophy instructor in Cologne and Berlin; 10 years later, in 1940-44, he was editor in chief of La France Libre in London, writing under a pseudonym to safeguard his wife and daughter in France. For nearly 30 years after the war he was a political analyst at Le Figaro, and he now writes a weekly column for L'Express. He holds the chair of Sociology of Modern Society at the College de France.

Mr. Aron is a graceful man, at ease in his study, where a Maltese print hangs on one wall, and the other wall, of glass, provides a view of Paris.

This is the year of Jean Monnet's death, and the year in which both the European Monetary System and the European Assembly will have their first tests. Central to them, as it was central to Mr. Monnet's career, is the place of Germany. The strongest economy in Europe, and the country, which in varying interpretations, has been either the flash point or the source of European conflict since Bismarck's conquests in the 1864 Danish war, is being watched from



Raymond Aron

all sides. Leftist Laborites in Britain find comfort with rightist French Gaullists in bailing against Germany's position in the new European institutions; other, milder viewers form their own coalitions, but are also warily watching.

Raymond Aron and Jean Monnet met several times on the same political path. Although their evaluations of Germany in Europe were not always the same, both recognized that the accuracy of these evaluations was of the greatest

importance. Mr. Aron sees the problem of Germany in Europe now as being largely one of over-evaluation.

"As regards the European assembly, it was more the initiative of Giscard, while as regards the European Monetary system, it was probably an idea of Schmidt, with Giscard playing the impresario. So both were linked to the idea. In my view Schmidt had better reasons to go ahead with his initiative than did Giscard.

"Germany's place within the European Assembly is not as important as everybody says. I don't believe the European Assembly — which is certainly not a parliament — will have a great deal of importance. To begin with, two members of the European community are strongly against it: the British, since they are not part of Europe, and the French, because half of the governing majority is against it. Perhaps Giscard would be more in favor of it, but he is working under an obligation to limit strictly the role and the function of the assembly. So I believe it was a great mistake for the French president to announce the universal suffrage voting for the assembly, for it is a way to destroy the present majority."

Mr. Aron finds the debate about the jurisdiction of the European Assembly similar to the one a quarter-century ago in the European Defense Community. But he finds the present debate especially wasteful, "especially in a situation in which the idea of a united states of Europe has disappeared."

"The Monetary System was the idea of the Germans, who wanted to reduce the over-evaluation of their currency by accepting the link between the mark and the other currencies," he affirmed. "They thought that being separated from the rest of the European currencies was pushing the mark to the extreme. Now, there is the beginning of an inflation in Germany — so in the end you Americans are getting what you want, namely, some German inflation to reduce the decline of the dollar. [But the

central bank is already acting against that inflation, for the central bank in Germany is largely independent of the government.]

"From the day the decision for the monetary system was made, I only say 'let's see,' with a certain degree of skepticism. I have my doubts about it because, primarily, the rates of inflation are too different between Germany and France. This holds even if there is a reduction of the inflation rate in France. For Germany it means an undervaluation of the franc in relation to the mark, or, what is the same thing, an overvaluation of the mark in relation to the franc."

Exchange Rates

This incompatibility of different economies is one of the main reasons Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize economist at the University of Chicago, gives in arguing for flexible exchange rates, pointing out, as a good monetarist should, the importance of exchange rates for the economies of the countries doing the changing. Mr. Aron sees a related point at the base of the European Monetary System, in the inability of the dollar to function as an international currency.

"The Germans, and Europeans as a whole, are convinced that it is difficult to have a national currency be the standard currency for the world. Quite simply, managing of the national currency is done according to the interests of the national economy, and there is a certain contradiction between the internal functions of the dollar and

the managing of the dollar for national reasons.

"Of course the European monetary arrangements are not intended to act against the dollar; that's silly. For all Europeans want the dollar to be strong and not weak. Above all they want the great fluctuations to be ended."

Germany's economy is the foremost in Europe and has taken the economic swings of this decade extremely well, better than almost all the others. It cannot be simply, as the British moan, that the best German university students enter business rather than the civil service. Why is Germany in such good economic shape?

"One of the greatest assets Germany has economically is its moderate trade unions, who have agreed not to push for greater wage increases than can be allowed," Mr. Aron says, leaning forward in his chair. "Even though there is a bit more tension between employers and employees than in the past, a regularity of consensus is still dominant. One of the main reasons for this is the fairness of the relation between the wages of manual workers and those of non-manual workers in Germany. In France, by contrast, an almost unqualified secretary receives a higher wage than does the average manual worker. This is one of the reasons that French workers and their representatives are not integrated into the government. In Germany the wage relations are not skewed, and non-manual workers without real qualification do receive lower

wages than does the average manual worker.

"Also, of course, the Germans are hard workers, albeit not so hard as in the past, and not so hard as the Japanese, who work like crazy."

Mr. Aron pauses, breaking into an impish smile. "But," he continues, wagging a finger, "it is a great advantage in the economic competition."

"Two other reasons for West Germany's good economic shape are that it has an unparalleled tradition of exports, and that it specializes in the type of products which the rest of the world wants — namely, goods of production. All this explains why the Germans regularly have a very high surplus of exports over imports, which is what gives the strength to their currency."

"And in the present situation, you know the strength of the currency is a factor against inflation," he adds. "That is because we are all obliged to buy petroleum and raw materials at very high prices. So devaluation is a factor of inflation, and over evaluation is a factor against inflation. The Germans would like to keep their possibility of a trade surplus, for it means they keep the possibility of reducing their inflation rate."

Germany's response to terrorism has been one of the most positive among the Western European countries. Laws have been enacted giving investigators substantial leeway to search a building without a detailed warrant and to hold per-

(Continued on Page 34S)



A Sociological Appraisal of Europe's Foremost Economy

(Continued from Page 335)

sons briefly for investigation. Bodyguards and armed security officers are widely noticeable, and lists of suspected terrorists are prominently displayed. There are also restrictions on the ability of suspected terrorists to meet with lawyers.

These detailed responses come in the context of the "radical decrees" which were enacted in 1972, and which restricts hiring for a range of civil service positions to those not suspected of wanting to undermine the state. The criterion for determining suspect persons in this decree is very broad. The world's press, and especially the British, have criticized the Germans for enacting these laws in a blind and extreme fashion, hinting that the Germans are incapable of truly supporting democracy. Mr. Aron finds these criticisms unwarranted:

"The reaction of the Germans against terrorism does not mean that democracy is fragile there. Whatever one's personal judgments on the actions of the police may be, there is no proof or sign of the police going beyond the normal control of the judiciary. This is, after all, what is done in a democracy."

"The Germans are always suspected, whatever they do. At the same time, the Germans are still anxious about their own regime, because of their past. Observers say

their reactions in defense of the regime go too far. At the same time the Germans say: 'Because we have a reputation that our democracy is fragile, we have to defend it.' Their memory of the Third Reich is the alibi they are giving for the violence of the reaction to the terrorists. It's something of a contradiction, and both sides have their arguments."

Terrorism

"What the anti-terrorist reaction shows is that the immense majority of Germans support their regime. Now terrorism without support in the population is not justified in any way, and the absence of support should reduce the vehemence of the German reaction. But at the same time, when I speak with German friends, although they admit that the number of terrorists has been small — a few dozen, or a maximum of a hundred or two — they point out that there is a larger number in the population more or less in support of them."

"It may be that the reaction would have been less extreme in other countries, I don't know. Terrorism has begun in France against the Jews in the bombing of a Jewish young people's restaurant in Paris' Latin Quarter on March 27. Let's see what happens. I was disappointed, and troubled, that the president of the Republic did not

speak out about the anti-Jewish attack at the Rue des Medicis last year."

The Paris bombing is thought to be due to local right-wing groups and is one of the latest manifestations of the recent increase in anti-Semitic acts in Western Europe. The evidence on whether Germany is moving to the right is mixed. Certainly the left-center governing coalition is relatively stronger vis-a-vis the right than it was a short time ago. But there is also the recent discovery of a certain number of Neo-Nazi groups, and, most notably, the fact that in Germany at large Hitler memorabilia, massive biographies, popular magazine accounts, artifacts — are immensely popular. Mr. Aron's view of this is, again, counter to the ordinary interpretation:

"I would say there is the opposite of a significant trend to the right. The present concern with national socialism shows that Hitler is far enough removed for one to be able to look at the questions. For a very long time it just continued in the background, and was not discussed. The reaction was to try to repress it, to forget about it, to in a certain way eliminate the past, and especially Hitler."

"The response of the German people to [the television film] 'Holocaust' is rather in my view a sign that there is a recovery to

health, to being able to look at the past. Some are saying that 'Yes, if we ignored, it is that we wanted to ignore.' So I believe it is a good symptom that they are discussing Hitler, and not a bad one. The French discussion of Vichy, what little there is of it, is of a similar sort."

"Not everyone agrees. I spoke recently with Heinrich Boll, and he expressed his belief that the argument of Weimar is overused as an alibi for the present violent reaction. Boll says there is a tendency, a danger, of rightist extremism, of the permanent accusations of intellectuals, and so on. I believe he is exaggerating. But he is especially sensible to the rightist danger, for he has been exposed to it by certain groups on that side."

Mr. Aron has been deeply involved with German culture since his earliest student days. As a student at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in the 1920s, he introduced his friend, Jean-Paul Sartre, to the writings of Husserl, the German philosopher who was to take such an important place in Sartre's "L'Être et le Néant" 15 years later. After receiving an *agrégation de philosophie*, Mr. Aron studied in Berlin during the final years of the Weimar Republic. Out of that time came the first of his fundamental works on the philosophy of history, and on history and action in Ger-

man sociology. The young French scholar was an interested onlooker to the changes of that time:

"In a certain way the Weimar Republic was something quite extraordinary. There was a great richness of culture, while at the same time there was a feeling of decline, or decadence. There were all sorts of intellectuals, of the left and of the right."

How do they compare with German intellectuals of today?

Nationalism

"I did not have much occasion to meet the extreme right intellectuals in the 1930s. As to the ones towards the left... Here he pauses, slowly sliding his hand along the side of his chair. He purses his lips, then continues, firmly: "In the 1930s, nationalism was the main force of the German people. Even the liberal intellectuals were more or less affected by nationalism, because first of all it was the refusal of the defeat, after so many victories; secondly, it was the refusal of the Versailles treaty, and thirdly, it was reinforced by the economic crisis of the 30s."

"All that produced such a strong nationalism that even among the intellectuals, even among those who hated Hitler and National Socialism, there was, very forcefully,

ly, a consciousness of the specificity of German culture."

This has changed. When I meet German journalists or professors now, usually I don't know what they did during the Third Reich, and they are more similar to Western intellectuals than to anything specifically German."

"Today there are, of course, still a lot of German intellectuals who share in the great German culture. But many others are so conscious of the tragedy of German nationalism that they are tempted to go in the other direction, namely, to say that after all, Germany belongs to the West — and not just since 1945. They describe Nazism as a tragic accident, an incident in German history. But now there is a reawakening of German consciousness, which is noble."

Did the reduction in national self-consciousness, in national pride, correspond, by itself, with a decline in cultural life?

'Protectorate'

"It is part of a large situation," Mr. Aron notes. "The fact that we in Western Europe have no defense, and the fact that we believe that our security is based on the United States, is very detrimental. By that I mean that we are in the situation of what was called the past 'protectorate.' We do

not discuss the American's demands with them as if we were equals, and for countries so rich, so prosperous as are the European countries, to be unable to defend themselves... According to historical experience this is not a very good symptom."

"The reason for this weakness of will, for this loss of what I call an historical vitality, is easily expressed. The Frenchman today, for example, does not feel any enemy. We are in relative prosperity. We have no prospect of changing the world — leaving aside the beliefs of a few revolutionaries. It is a situation that is extremely pleasant to enjoy, but at the same time this is not a great moment of the intellectual history of France. Is there a relation between the two? Possible. Is it the same in Germany? I hesitate to answer, because I don't know enough about current German literature, but I fear my German friends would tell me the quality there is also not of the highest for the time being."

The West German rapprochement with the East began when U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was in his glory days, and it did not arouse his enthusiasm. Kissinger said this lack of enthusiasm contradicted his interest in détente, and showed he was concerned with Ostpolitik only as it might diminish the personal control of world affairs. Mr. Aron believes there would be serious consequences from a more powerful, or more independent, Germany.

Both of these views fit in Mr. Aron's evaluation of the Ostpolitik, which he sees as having had two consequences: one internal, the other external, with the way they are linked reflecting Germany's unique position.

At least according to the German people, Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik has been a success. The result has been an improvement of the relations between West Germany and the Soviet world, better relations between East and West Germany, and the possibility for the Germans to visit their friends and cousins in East Germany. In the isolated sphere of the Germans it was a success. But for the Western world, it is more disputable.

Ostpolitik was the starting point of an independent German foreign policy. I would say that the mood, the feeling of the West Germans has changed during the last few years. They are still in the Western camp, but they have lost a certain degree of confidence in the United States. With Ostpolitik the Germans got the feeling that for the first time since World War II they were really becoming a state.

Good Ally

"Now they have a much greater ability to say no to the United States, be it on monetary questions, economic questions or military questions. West Germany is still a good ally of the United States, very much so, but it has its own views, convictions and the capacity to defend them. The changed way in which the Germans and the Americans discuss their quarrels, their difficulties to agree, is quite new to all observers."

Schmidt himself shows very well the German loss of confidence in the United States. About Carter it is plausible that Schmidt has some... here Mr. Aron pauses, and smiles. "Some doubts about the competence of Carter as President of the United States. I personally believe Carter, though an improbable president, is a forceful personality, and not at all a second-rate or third-rate political figure. But at the same time I believe Schmidt is devoted to the ideas of the Western world, and I don't believe he is at all anti-American."

American strategists often say that if Germany became neutral it would not be allowed to stop at being neutral, and would transmute even further to become something of a larger Finland. Mr. Aron politely begs the question:

"When you speak to the Germans about becoming neutral or about going to the other side, they say you are very silly. I would at least say that for the time being it is quite clear they are in the Western camp, and they will stay there — for the time being."

Ostpolitik has not been in the news as flamboyantly recently as in the past. Perhaps this is because it has reached its limits, and any further change in style would become a change in substance that certain interested parties would not allow. Mr. Aron, being a first-hand observer of French politics, "where," he says, "substance and style reach perhaps the furthest separation in the West," finds the suggestion most reasonable:

"The new and important fact is that the West German people are dreaming a little bit more about the reunification of Germany. This is because of the better relations with Eastern Europe, and especially the better relations with East Germany. The West Germans are even using expressions like 'living under the same roof.' They believe a progressive evolution of the two countries closer to each other is conceivable."

This is a dream, most certainly. The West Germans know the Russians would absolutely not accept the de-Sovietizing of East Germany. But it can be said Soviet reaction to Ostpolitik has been a failure, in the sense that the two parts

of Germany look at the same vision every evening."

One of the toughest points German-American relations really has been the question of whether or not to introduce the neutron bomb in Western Europe, and particularly whether or not it should be stored on West German territory. There are two main arguments. One is that the neutron would lower the threshold for nuclear war because it would be more plausible for nuclear powers to be used. This position is most supported by arguing that the neutron would be the "timed" Western response to a Soviet war with massed tanks.

The other position is that the neutron weapon would actually raise the chance for nuclear war, because it would raise the threshold for nuclear war — because it would act as a deterrent, showing that the neutron bomb would be the "timed" nuclear war is even more realistic.

Mr. Aron rejects both positions. The grounds for his rejection expressed implicitly in his two-volume study of Karl Clausewitz; they are based on a point of strategy.

"I don't believe very much in the notion of the threshold of the neutron weapon, because if the threshold of any war, the nuclear war would almost certainly be an attack, with tactical nuclear weapons," Mr. Aron notes. "The entire discussion about the 'threshold' for a nuclear war assumes that the Russians are an attack with conventional weapons. But the cardinal rule of strategy is not to make your strategy isolation. You must consider the opponent's position and actions."

Rules of the Game

"It is wrong for Western states, and American and German newspapers and political leaders believe that the Russians will play the game according to our rules. They are saying, and preparing the opposite. Their military writers say that in the case of an attack it would be a total tactical nuclear war, such an instance the whole notion of the threshold for nuclear war would not arise."

"I personally don't believe the Russians intend to attack Western Europe for the time being. A number of reasons: They would take such a major risk, it would be foolish to destroy Western Europe in order to control it, it would be hard to ensure ideological power over such a large region, and of other reasons. But if there is an attack, we must consider it might not be the one form of attack we are considering."

The neutron bomb is just one of the issues forced upon Germany's central position in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which it cannot face in isolation. Even with the new style of German relations with the United States, Mr. Aron holds that détente is only the apparent priority of priorities for Germany; they actually set it on the second rung of NATO. Europe, for the moment, is only on the third or fourth rung. An example of why NATO is at Germany's top rung is might-have-been of the 1978 elections in March, 1978:

"If the French Left had won elections the presence of Communists in the government would have been a very harsh shock for NATO. West Germany, which is the core of the European present the Atlantic Alliance would encircle, by on one side the Soviet world, East Germany, while on the other side France would not be trusted. I believe that the coming to power of the French would have been a terrible shock for West Germany. My German friends tell me that it would have been the beginning in Germany a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, or at least there would have been a danger of this. I might say that the question was really current before March, 1978. No is an academic question for coming years."

As for Mr. Aron's prediction of the place of Germany in the decade or two:

"When the question was put to me 10 years ago, my tendency to say it will be the same. For a dramatic change would mean a breakdown of the present structure that is extremely difficult to conceive. When you put the question now, my tendency is to see leaving aside accidents, or catastrophes, which are always possible — that the situation of Germany will be more or less the same oriented to the East a little bit more than it is today."

"But you know I have been in the certainty of my answer 1945 I was ready to bet at 100 to 1 odds that Germany would not be divided at least a generation from that time. I would be accepted those odds. When the question was put to me in 1965, whether I was ready to take the same bet, yes, but perhaps not at the same extreme position — perhaps at 10 to 1."

"And just the same, if you still believe things will be fundamentally the same, but with a greater uncertainty than 10 years ago."



What you are buying is a Mercedes-Benz truck. What you are getting is Mercedes-Benz engineering, advice and service.

And you are quite right to expect more than just a truck from Mercedes-Benz. As Europe's largest truck manufacturer they can also provide you with an economical solution to your particular transport problems.

Purchase and running costs determine the total cost of operating a truck. You know that running costs are much the higher. Mercedes-Benz can reduce your running costs considerably by providing you with the best vehicle for your purpose: and by advanced engineering and expert advice. They can look after you.

Every Mercedes-Benz truck is a reliable piece of engineering — from the van with the 1 ton payload to the special heavy-duty

truck with a 142 ton gross combination weight. Mercedes-Benz make Europe's widest range of commercial vehicles, covering approved engines with an output of between 48 kw (65 hp DIN) and 230 kw (320 hp DIN). You will be certain to find the right truck for your requirements.

The Mercedes-Benz transport consultancy service will help you to make the most economical use of Mercedes-Benz advanced engineering. And Europe's most extensive truck organisation provides you with the kind of day to day service you need with 2,453 truck service stations, and express parts and emergency repair services.

Mercedes-Benz. The sound investment.



Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.



Key Nuclear Firm Faces Challenge to 'Keep the Lights On'

By Thomas C. Lucey

FRANKFURT (IHT) — Kraftwerk Union AG, the nuclear power plant builder, as well as one of the largest companies of its kind in the world, is also a seriously troubled company.

From the early 1970s, KWU has been the target of a series of challenges. In 1973, it was challenged by the American Nuclear Energy Society, which argued that KWU's position on the international market as the third top nuclear power plant builder was a threat to the likelihood of going out of business.

Now a fully owned subsidiary of Siemens, the top electronics company in Germany, KWU enjoyed a leading position on the international market as the third top nuclear power plant builder, following Westinghouse and General Electric.

But KWU has lost that position to the French firm Societe Franco-Americaine de Construction Atomique (Sofatome), a subsidiary of the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA). In 1977, Sofatome won a contract for 16 plants, 12 of which are to be built in West Germany. KWU's last order for a nuclear plant was in 1975, during the period when Westinghouse was the leading nuclear power plant builder.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

As of late last year, of the 25 billion DM marks in current contracts, 14 billion DM were for international business.

However, at the same time, orders totaling 7.5 billion DM for domestic plants — accounting for half of all conventional and nuclear plant building in West Germany — were blocked due to construction stoppages by court order or government administrative decision. Like other German companies in this field, KWU received its last order for a nuclear plant on the domestic market in the summer of 1975.

Germany has 15 operating nuclear plants and plans for 11 more by about 1985, which is often cited by advocates of nuclear energy as the year when 'the lights will go out' if this country does not increase its power production.

The post-1975 stoppage of new nuclear plants is due to the sharp increase in objections raised during the step-by-step series of official approvals needed to start and continue a plant.

Blocked

burg" as a "massive offer" of shares in KWU's parent company came on the market. A statement by the KWU board of directors that a similar accident could not happen to their reactors helped to calm the market, the newspaper said.

Before the Harrisburg disaster, as a result of the lack of new contracts for nuclear plants on the domestic market, KWU had dismissed 100 employees who make components for nuclear plants at its West Berlin branch. Despite Siemens' announcement in March that no more KWU employees would be let go, the stoppage of new nuclear plants in Germany alone remains a real threat to the jobs of about half of KWU's 14,000 employees and, eventually, if the firm is to be taken at its word, to all KWU employees.

The company has said the post-1975 effective stoppage of new plants in Germany will eventually remove it from the world market as well. Chairman Klaus Barthel has pointed out that "no customer in a foreign country will buy anything from you that you may not build at home, and the competition is already using this argument against us."

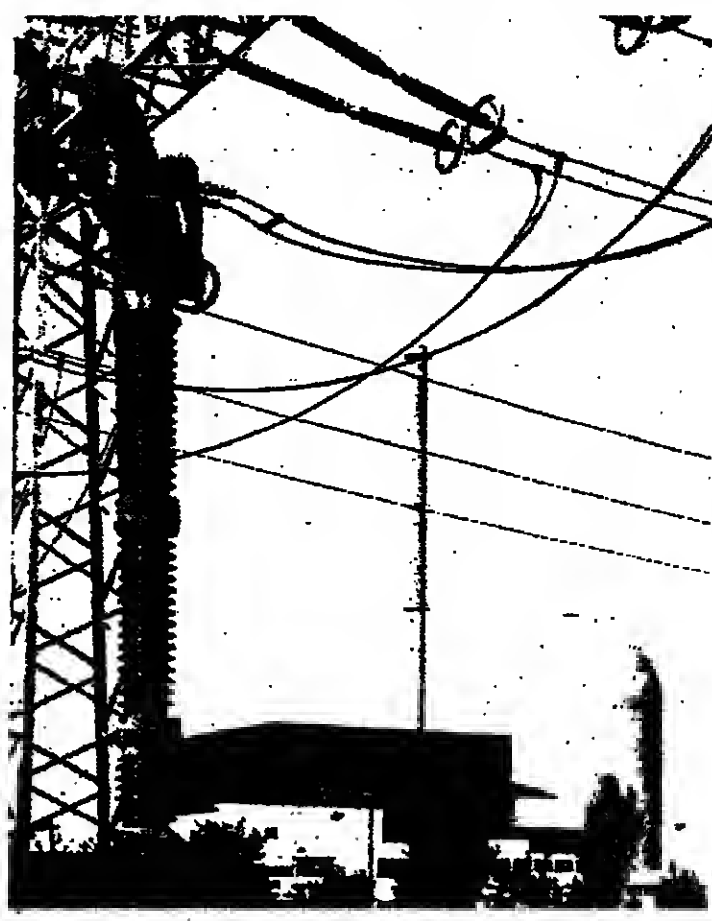
KWU cannot continue to carry a full nuclear staff "as long as we like" while operating at only about 60 percent of capacity, Mr. Barthel has noted.

A saving factor has been that since the stop in new contracts for nuclear plants at home, KWU's export business has increased. "The only difficulty is that we have had to create whole infrastructures, practically starting from scratch, in some countries," Mr. Hospe said. "In Iran, we built a whole town, with 500 one-family houses, a hospital and schools. We also built roads."

Whether KWU will complete its nuclear plants in Iran remains to be seen, although its costs before the new government halted construction are said to be covered.

Brazil Project

President Carter made one of KWU's overseas nuclear-plant construction sites the best known to the general public when he demanded that the fast breeder project in Brazil be stopped in order to prevent plutonium becoming available there. The fast breeder concept was originally an engineering



KWU's major product is the nuclear plant.

ing "dream" because it was a kind of perpetual motion machine, producing new fuel from its own spent fuel. The process turns out plutonium, called by some "the most dangerous element in the world," which can be used to make nuclear weapons.

Since 1956, the United States has had research nuclear plants in Brazil for medical and university use," Mr. Hospe noted. "If the Brazilians really wanted plutonium, they could have had it for years. Besides, it is completely uneconomical and it takes too long to build such a large project only for bombs. They wouldn't do it that way."

The first plutonium will be available in 1982 or '83 from the Westinghouse reactor. From the

tions to making plutonium available to Brazil is that the country did not sign the nuclear proliferation treaty. The Germans point out that Bonn did sign the treaty and that KWU's contract with Brazil conforms to strict international standards.

The Carter administration's opposition to the KWU project continues. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of the leading West German newspapers, noted that shortly before Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Brazil this month, Vice President Walter Mondale reaffirmed in a speech the U.S. commitment to its nuclear policy.

'Closed Matter'

At almost the same time, Brazil's Foreign Minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, told the FAZ that his country "considered KWU's contract a 'closed matter' that would be completed 'without any delay.'" Brazil has reportedly given definite contracts for two nuclear plants from KWU and, according to Bernhard Pletner, the chairman and chief executive officer of Siemens, a Brazilian government official recently "made it clear that four nuclear plants will be built." Brazil is said to have options for a total of eight such plants. The U.S. and West German governments are engaged in arguments along similar lines about KWU supplying a second nuclear plant for Argentina.

Meanwhile, KWU has become the third largest builder of power plants in the United States, according to its own estimate. In terms of contracts for megawatt capacity, Mr. Hospe said, KWU is just behind Westinghouse and General Electric. Since 1970, KWU has engaged in joint ventures with Allis-Chalmers, the Milwaukee-based engineering firm, that led to selling KWU turbines in the United States. KWU now has contracts for U.S. delivery of 23 turbogenerators, including some of its biggest.

In April, 1978, KWU became the major partner (85 percent) with Allis-Chalmers in a new company, the Utility Power Corp., which is building a 1,300-employee plant near Tampa, Fla., to make complete generators and turbines. The first products of this \$120-million investment for KWU are expected to be turned out within a year.

Deutsche Bank, a century of universal banking.

Multiplicity makes for strength.

Just as the multiplicity of services offered by a universal bank gives it its strength. Deutsche Bank has at its disposal all the skills and services that will give your international financing the strong support it requires.

If you're bidding for a major project, our services begin with the bid bond. They range from advice on all aspects of the financing, through advance payment guarantees and letter of credit confirmations to export financing in the form of supplier or buyer credits.

Versatility, experience and financial strength are the basis of our many services — and your guarantee that even the most complicated forms of financing are given the strong foundation that they require.

Come to Deutsche Bank and give your business the strong security it needs.



Deutsche Bank

Central Office: Frankfurt (Main)/Düsseldorf

Deutsche Bank AG
Jungfernstieg 5-11
P.O. Box 2631
D-6000 Frankfurt (Main)
Tel.: (06 11) 21 41

Deutsche Bank AG
Succursale de Paris
10, Place Vendôme
F-75001 Paris
Boite Postale 466
F-75026 Paris/Cedex 01
Tel. (01) 2 61 82 02

Deutsche Bank AG
London Branch
10, Moorgate - P.O. Box 441
London EC2P 2 AT
England
Tel. 606-4422



Social Democrat Leader Takes a Stand on Reunification

By Keith Richardson

BONN (IHT) — Like a stern bespectacled uncle, 72-year-old ex-Communist Herbert Wehner presides over the ruling Social Democrat Party members on the floor of the West German parliament. Outside Germany, he may be less well-known than the other members of the troika who run the party — leader Willy Brandt and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. But inside, his influence is phenomenal. Mr. Wehner is keeper of the party's soul. He pushed it away from Marxism in the 1950s, maneuvered it into government in the 1960s and crushed a dangerous left-wing revolt against Mr. Schmidt barely two years ago. Now, in the course of this year, Mr. Wehner has launched a debate that has changed the face of German politics and could shift the whole balance of East-West relations. If the German people like where it leads them, it could just push the Social Democrats in 1980 into the goal that has always eluded them, that of securing a clear and absolute parliamentary majority at last.

Herbert Wehner's New Germany — through disarmament to reunification? So ran the cover page title of a recent issue of the Hamburg magazine Der Spiegel. In a vivid phrase, this title captures the two themes that Mr. Wehner has brought into the center of debate. Themes on which no German initiative could have been dreamed of until very recently; themes that can tug at every German heart, and serious vote-winners for any politician who could find a practical way to move toward them.

But they could also pose risks to Germany and the West as a whole, as both government and opposition spokesmen have pointed out. It is far from clear how the debate will settle down, nor how far Mr. Wehner himself would care to take it. But what is clear is that neither of these heavy topics can any longer be ignored.

If there are two permanent grievances nagging at any thoughtful German they are these: that his country is split in two and that its

soil is occupied by the biggest concentration of military might in the world, the likeliest scene for any nuclear holocaust. Yet the obvious solutions, disarmament and reunification, have been ruled out by the facts of power politics. What is it that has happened to change the picture?

The answer is that, first, the Soviet Union is now developing an overwhelming mastery in terms of armed forces in Central Europe that poses for the West a defense dilemma to which no satisfactory solution is yet in sight — apart from a very costly and itself dangerous rearmament drive. But by a strange paradox, at the same time, relations between Bonn and Moscow are better than ever before. Does this fact really offer a more peaceful and much cheaper alternative solution? Herbert Wehner thinks it does.

Helmut Schmidt came home from the Guadeloupe summit in January with the news that all the Western leaders were worried about the Soviet build-up in

Europe. The point at issue is very clear. The Soviets have long been catching up on U.S. strategic (intercontinental) superiority. They have long been far superior in conventional forces, with their 19,000 tanks facing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 6,500, their 5,800 guns against 1,200, and rapid improvements in the quality of their supporting techniques like river-crossing, chemical protection, and electronic jamming and counter-jamming. But to these has suddenly been added a dramatic superiority in the intermediate or "gray zone."

The gray zone weapons that cause the fuss are the Backfire supersonic bomber and the even more sinister, triple-headed and highly mobile SS-20 missile, either of which can deliver a nuclear warhead to any point in Western Europe, but because they cannot reach the United States they do not come under the SALT disarmament talks. The threat is that they would deter the West from using any of its own tactical nuclear weapons, which are its only effective way of countering a Soviet

land attack, and the Soviet tanks would be free to roll from the Elba to the Rhine any fine weekend.

Complex Territory

As the big defense debate in March showed, the German opposition parties are well tempted by the idea of heavy rearmament to counter this threat, with new weapons like the Cruise missile and the Pershing II rocket. But Chancellor Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel were uneasy. Such weapons would for the first time give German forces the capability of delivering their own nuclear strike to the soil of the Soviet Union itself. And that might be thought to be dangerously provocative.

Into this complex territory Mr. Wehner has stepped with a series of highly controversial remarks. First came his claim that all this massive Soviet military build-up should be regarded as defensive in character and posed no threat at all to the

West. He denounced any idea of stationing medium range "gray zone" rockets on German soil and demanded a firm reunification of them.

Instead, he called for much more vigorous action by the West at the MBFR (conventional forces) disarmament talks in Vienna where, he said, high political matters were being dealt with by technical experts and genuine offers from the East were not meeting a proper response from the West. Then he went so far as to lay the blame for poor progress at Vienna specifically on Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of the coalition Liberal Party.

What gradually emerged from the dust of the ferocious row triggered off by these remarks was that Mr. Wehner had more precise political objectives than mere disarmament for its own sake. On a visit to Hungary, he denounced the "Bonn-Washington axis" (which many people would regard as the very core of the Western Alliance) because axis politics had brought so much damage to Germany in the past. Instead, in a separate interview, he laid down that his real objective was an improvement in East-West relations that would

eventually lead, if not to reunification itself, at least to a "confederation or an economic community" between East and West Germany.

In other words, Mr. Wehner, along with important allies like party secretary general Egon Bahr, sets himself in the main tradition of East-West détente, the heart of German foreign policy ever since Mr. Brandt came to power. But he is arguing that a major initiative toward military détente is needed before political détente can be taken any further.

Improved Detente

Such an idea does not fall on stony ground. Over the past 12 months, essentially since the visit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn in May, it has become very clear that an improvement in détente was what Moscow wanted too. German diplomats, at first cynical, were amazed at the emphasis the Soviets put on their Bonn visit and the lavish claims they afterward made for its success. Disarmament was one of the key points on the Schmidt-Brezhnev declaration that concluded the visit.

Since then there has been an unprecedented improvement in de-

tailed East-West relationships, culminating in the November agreement between the two Germanies for the construction of the long-needed Berlin-Hamburg autobahn and the clearing of the Teltow canal into West Berlin. It is true that Bonn has to pay more than 1 billion Deutsche marks for the privilege, but one resource that Bonn is not short of is money.

Western negotiator Guenter Gaus was impressed by the East's eagerness to reach agreement. West Berlin's mayor, Dietrich Stobbe, claimed that 1979 would be a year of great opportunity to follow up this success. Talks about better water and electricity supplies have begun. The West German trade union chief, Eugen Lodner, Krupp president Heinz Petry, and Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff were enthusiastically welcomed at the Leipzig trade fair in March.

The East German chief, Erich Honecker, stopped by the Krupp stand at the fair to express his hope for a big improvement in trade between the two Germanies, currently running at 9 billion DM a year. It is no secret that Mr. Honecker is an old friend of Herbert Wehner's.

What does the Soviet Union really want? German experts point

above all to Soviet fears of China and anxiety that the United States and Britain will "play the China card" to cause the maximum of embarrassment to Moscow. Mr. Moscow needs peace and stability in Central Europe, plus West German help to get the stagnant Eastern economies moving again. To this end, one of the most experienced of all Soviet diplomats has been sent to their embassy in Bonn, Vladimir Semionov, a man who helped to negotiate the last important Soviet-German pact — in 1975.

Serious Breach

What do the Germans see in Chancellor Schmidt's dealings with the Carter administration? Washington is well testified to excessive arguments about human rights, neutron bombs, and power deals. U.S. oil imports and the collapse of the dollar have created a serious breach that no words can paper over. One was to plunge Mr. Schmidt's sudden enthusiasm into European Community politics, only to find with a very negative response from the British government and bickering from the French. A temptation to look at Central Europe in a new light is strong.

"The EEC is becoming unattractive to Germans, but in the East we make things happen," says one Mayor Stobbe's closest adviser. Detente and ostpolitik have brought unquestioned advantages to citizens of both Germanies, but not pursue them further?

And yet those Soviet tanks there. The Western alliance is Germany's only protection. Brezhnev is also 72 and who knows who may soon replace him? This area where any conceivable policy is full of risks. Christian Democrat defense expert Martin Woerner has warned against making endless concessions "just to a badly stuck détente policy." Perhaps the real change is that Wehner has made sure that the risks and choices will be fully debated by the German people themselves, who will then make up their own mind what to do. Most Germany is no longer in a mood to accept orders from Washington patronizing lectures from London and Paris. And this is something that will take its partners a long time to get used to.



Herbert Wehner

Craftsmanship in foreign trade financing

Baden-Württemberg, the home of some of the world's premier names in business and industry, is one of West Germany's most productive, export-oriented states, with a strong demand for resourcefulness in international banking.

Successful in helping to meet this demand, Landesbank Stuttgart ranks among southern Germany's leading banks, with assets of DM 21.5 billion and offering a full range of commercial and investment banking services. Expertise in export and import financing, for example, and sound advice on hedging strategies.

Through its intimate knowledge of the local market, the Bank can introduce its international customers to potential trading partners or arrange contacts for mergers, acquisitions or joint ventures.

Landesbank Stuttgart is a government-backed regional bank headquartered in Stuttgart, hub of Germany's industrial Southwest. It is part of the vast nationwide network of savings banks. It acts as liquidity manager for the Sparkassen of Württemberg, and maintains correspondent relationships worldwide.

For a banking partner whose first priority is productivity, just contact us at Lautenschlagerstrasse 2, D-7000 Stuttgart, Tel.: (0711) 2049-1, Telex: 7-22701, or our Representative Office in London at Portland House, 72-73 Basinghall Street, Tel.: 01-6068651, Telex: 881 4275 LBS LON.

Landesbank Stuttgart

Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank-Gesellschaft

Where money is productive



As far as readership is concerned, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is hard to beat as the leading title. F.A.Z.'s readership in the group of decision makers is about 50 per cent higher than the one of Handelsblatt. You get 40 per cent more coverage with F.A.Z. than with Handelsblatt of top bankers and insurance managers.

MEDIA INTERNATIONAL, London

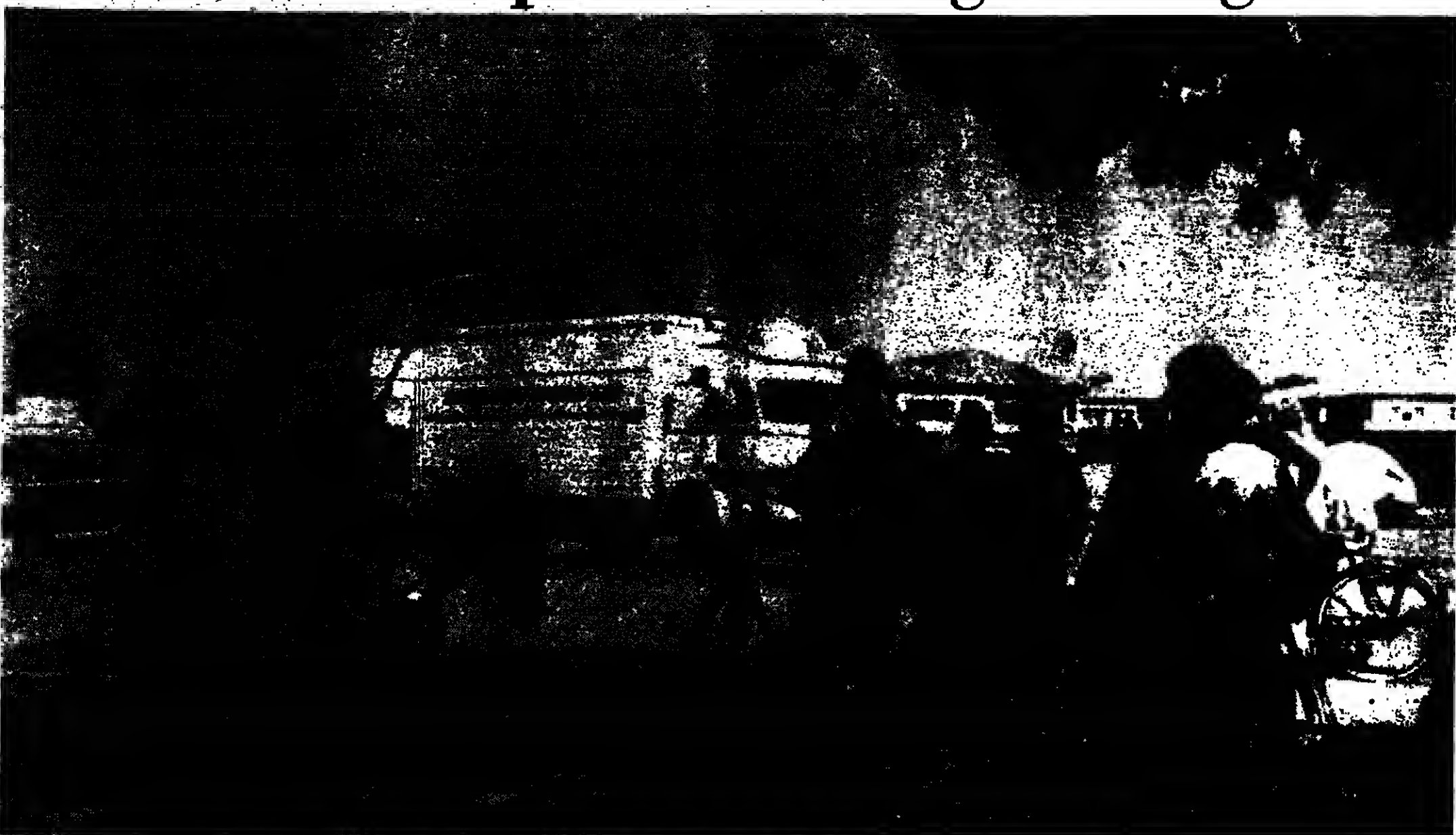
*Quote from Media International, the British advertising trade magazine with world-wide circulation

One of the World's Great Newspapers
Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, P.O. Box 2901, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main



On Worldwide Product Exposure Through Foreign Trade Fairs

By Clorilde Lucey
DUESSELDORF (IFT) — This country has substantial trade fair organizations to attract domestic and foreign visitors to their home grounds. To get the word out, the Duesseldorf fair company, a department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, is sending domestic and foreign trade fairs. In the late 1948, about 39,000 visitors came to the fair. Then companies have used its facilities at 1,500 fairs in 81 foreign countries around the world. The points include exhibitions at world's fairs — Brussels (1958), Montreal (1967) and Osaka (1970). Forty specially equipped vehicles took travel exhibitions of German products through East, West and Central Africa in the early 1960s. Other traveling exhibition, "Germany on Wheels," went to the United States in 1968. Nineteen years before, Mr. Krumbiegel's foreign fair section had set up a German industrial exhibition abroad after World War II. The German Industries Exhibit in New York's Rockefeller Center in 1959 — one year after the "birth" of the Deutsche mark — consisted of 10 participating firms. A hundred thousand visitors went to see it. It was rising from the rubble of the Atlantic.



Special vehicles in mobile exhibitions attracted attention as they moved through Africa in the early 1960s.

ing a client where to go. But we can also consult our friends abroad," he added.
"Whether a foreign fair is good for a client depends on so many things. It depends on politics, on the theme of the fair, our own economic situation and the foreign-exchange situation, which is a very decisive factor."
"I would not say that one can see a foreign trade fair as a chance for great increases in sales."
If all the statistics on foreign fairs for the last 10 or 20 years were studied, Mr. Krumbiegel said, the "up's and down's" would be rather constant.

Support

However, the fact that during that period the number of foreign fairs increased "greatly" indicates support from profit-seeking firms.
In addition, the fact that West Germany has climbed from a defeated nation, with a vastly bombed-out industry, to the world's leading exporter lends a definite "up" character to the changes during the last few decades.
"In the 1950s, we had a joint German exhibition in Canada, with hundreds of firms participating," Mr. Krumbiegel recalled. "That would be unthinkable today. The explanation is simple: Germany had no connections overseas then, no representatives or importers. The government supported that exhibition because German industry had to find such partners over there."
"Today, it is also no longer necessary to go to South Africa because German companies are already in good hands there. A trade fair there is more for PR effect — business is not made at the fair."

While the institute cannot guarantee success at foreign fairs, Mr. Krumbiegel said that "we do provide a large amount of information for many medium-size companies that had been too shy to take their products to a fair abroad. . . . We take many burdens from the client, like shipping and customs. Many companies still do not know anything about foreign markets. We offer them a service that says, 'There is a market where you can go that is ripe for your product.'"

Duesseldorf fairgrounds. The purpose of the forum, according to Wilhelm Nidergoecker, NAMI marketing manager, is to prepare Germans who plan to exhibit at two fairs, Upakovka (packaging) in Moscow and Printpack (packaging and printing) in Singapore.

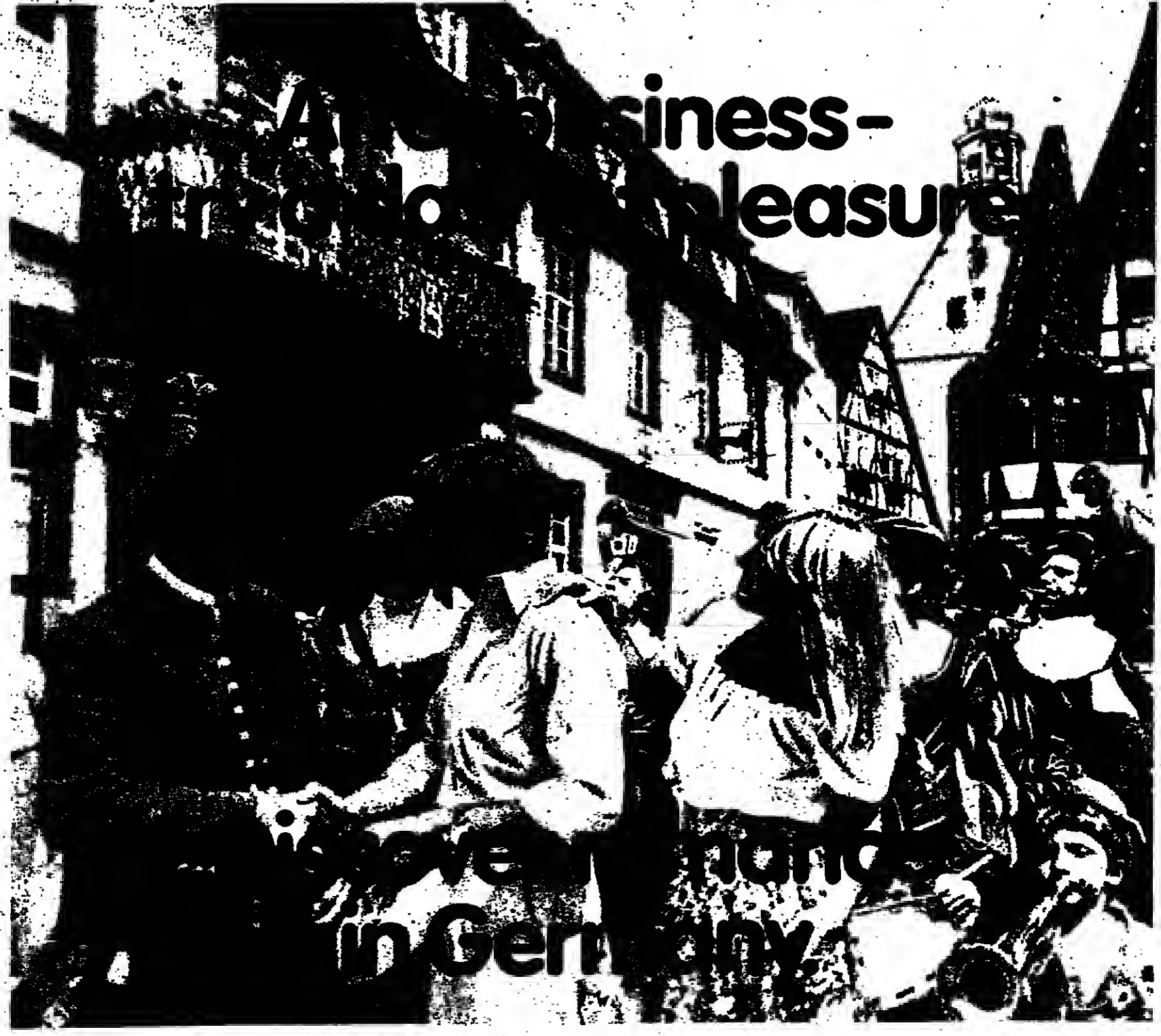
"We don't pick just any foreign fairs, but ones that have a connection with the Duesseldorf fair," Mr. Nidergoecker said. The related fairs in Duesseldorf are Interpack (packaging) and Drupa (printing and paper). In addition to providing such

"export know-how" — the exact words used in German — NAMI is also building up an "export marketing service," to use the German words again. The services of the institute are specially aimed at medium-size firms interested in foreign markets,

although NAMI is also available for large corporations, official agencies and institutions. NAMI plans to involve universities and other places of higher education in the program. Today, industry is more interested than ever in foreign trade

fairs," said Dieter Krumbiegel, a department head in the foreign section. In practice, Mr. Krumbiegel said, "we first make market and sector data available to the client. We have to be convinced that it is the right market for him. We would

never simply say, 'There is a fair. Go there.' No, first we research the exact state of the market until we are sure that it is OK. "There are, of course, borderline cases in which the product cannot be put in exactly the right place. Then there is a certain risk in tell-



When all's said and done, what do you really know about Germany? The airport, the taxi, the hotel room, the conference hall, and the office of your business colleague. And that's a pity, because Germany has a lot more to offer you than the run-of-the-mill international business atmosphere. Come and discover the romance of Germany. The castles and palaces, the charming countryside and easy-going German friendliness. Enjoy typical German fare in a welcoming inn, at prices that are really inviting. And bring your wife along too. A few days in Germany will be enough to enchant you. So that we are sure you will come back for your main holidays. Why not drop us a line? We will gladly offer you some ideas for touring romantic Germany. For more information about the romance of Germany fill in the coupon.

To: German National Tourist Board,
Beethovenstraße 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 1.

Please send me a free colour brochure and the package
tours available to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Name _____
Address _____





'Das Superding' Puts Berlin in the Fore of Congress Centers

By Clotilde Lucey

BERLIN (HIT) — The people of this city quickly bestow not-always-flattering nicknames, and they have one for the newly opened International Congress Center — "Das Superding."

The super thing, which cost the city-state of West Berlin 755 million Deutsche marks to build, is 320 meters long, 80 meters wide and 40 meters high — a block of concrete and aluminum able to hold as many as 20,000 people attending meetings and conferences of varying sizes in 80 different halls and rooms.

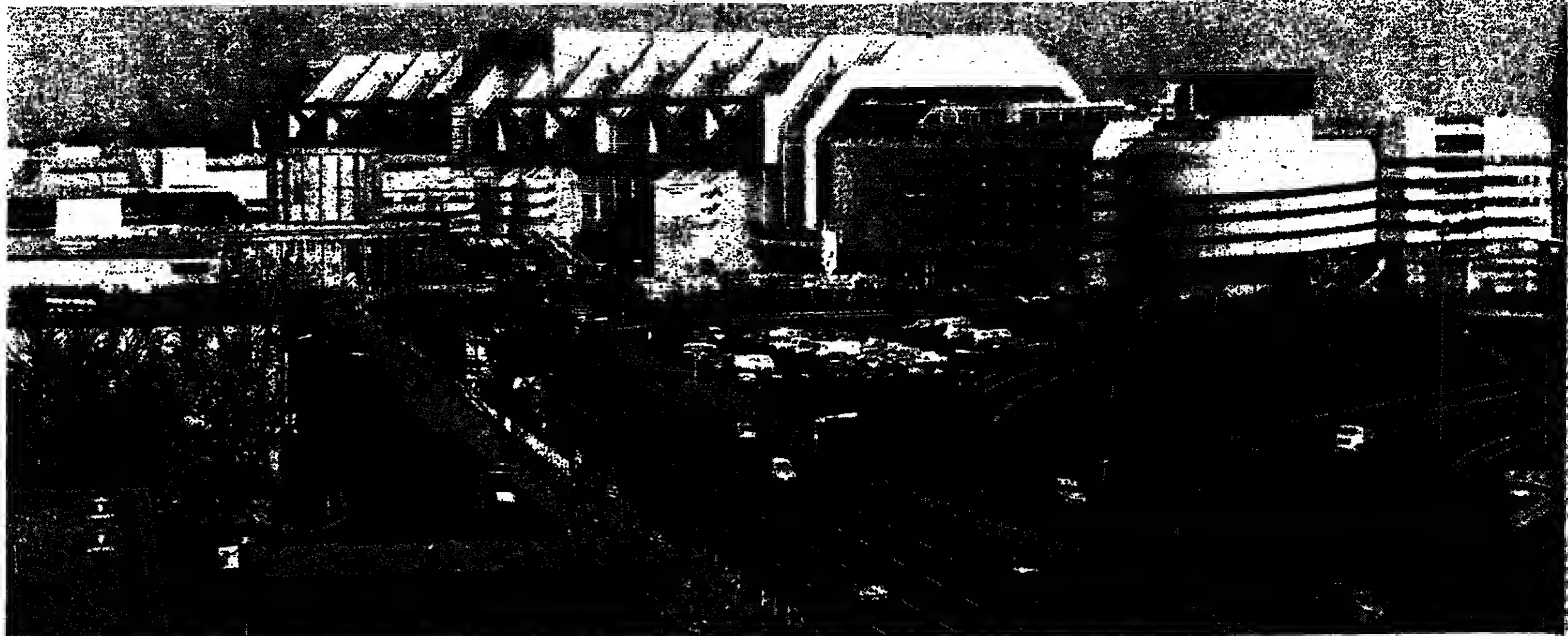
No expense has been spared in what the magazine *Der Spiegel* says is "the biggest and most expensive construction project in postwar Germany." Years of research were devoted to developing a special ICC combination auditorium seat and small desk. It is patented and each costs about 1,800 DM. Even the air conditioning was specially designed.

"When the pyramid of Cheops has long been worn away by the weather, the ICC could still be standing," said West German President Walter Scheel at the opening ceremonies on April 2.

President Scheel was specifically referring to the quality of the center's concrete rather than its economic stability. Although the new site is said to be almost booked solid through the end of next year, annual upkeep is expected to cost close to 30 million DM, and the ICC will be able to survive only with government subsidies.

Bonn already spends many millions of marks each year to keep the former German capital from becoming a ghost town. It has a declining population with an above-average percentage of retired people and university students due to the continuous flight of many persons of working age.

But one business that is growing



The new International Congress Center in West Berlin can seat up to 20,000 people attending 80 different meetings simultaneously.

rapidly is tourism, and West Berlin cannot build hotels fast enough to satisfy the demand. True, some of the visitors are in West Berlin on Bonn-subsidized trips. But many are business travelers, drawn to the

city by its almost unbroken series of trade fairs and conferences. The ICC is expected to increase the ranks of these visitors, whose value to the city has been expressed as at least 200 DM spent per day.

Without the new conference hall, West Berlin would lose these visitors, according to ICC officials. They say that the size and technical equipment of the existing Congress Hall — nicknamed "The Pregnant

Oyster" by Berliners — are no longer adequate for the leading congress and conference city in Germany and the 10th in the world. As a result, ICC officials say, West Berlin slipped to 14th place and temporarily even to 17th, although the planning and acquisition of gatherings for ICC brought this city back to 10th place by 1977-78.

Planning for ICC actually started in 1964, three years before the Congress Hall opened. In the course of planning, there were major changes. ICC grew from a smaller facility expected to cost 350 million DM to one for 450 million DM, then to 650 million DM and finally

up another 100 million DM to its present size and cost.

Part of the increase was due to changes made in the plans as late as 1977-78 to suit new requirements of the national and international congress and convention business. In addition, the cost of labor and materials rose.

"We also had to plan in the interests of the city because it could be seen that [Berlin's] industrial facilities would not expand and, therefore, we had to increase the services sector," an ICC executive explained.

Not only is the congresses and conferences business part of the services sector, but it is an expand-

ing one around the world. So the plans for the new center — as well as those for the city's new hotels — were made with the needs of the next 25 to 30 years in mind. And West Berlin wanted to build something that would attract international attention.

'Doing Something'

"In the last two years, I have traveled around the whole world," said Peter Haupt, the ICC general manager. "People were open and showed great interest. Especially in the United States, people know that there's a wall in Berlin, that there was once an airlift [during the Soviet blockade of the city in 1948-49] and that Kennedy said 'I am a Berliner.' And that is all that people know about Berlin."

Through the new center, he added, "we are doing something for Western freedom, and we are also doing something for ourselves."

To keep the ICC filled with meetings and conventions, the center has its own sales staff and its own representatives in Washington (with a small West Coast branch) and London. In addition, there are salespersons in eight countries for AMK, West Berlin's own conference and trade-fair organization based on the fairgrounds across the street from ICC, and overseas offices of the chamber of commerce at the service of the new site.

AMK and ICC are part of the same company, which is owned by the Berlin senate, the chamber of commerce and the trades chamber. AMK runs the trade fair (where some events will be held in conjunction with meetings at the ICC), the Deutschland Hall, an ice sports hall and the old Congress Center, which continues to enjoy good bookings despite the new and much larger competition.

"Actually, the international congress market for us consists of about 10 countries," an ICC official said. In addition to the United States and Britain, these include the neighboring countries of Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland ("the main places of emphasis") as well as Luxembourg ("interesting because of the international organizations there") and Austria.

'Package'

"It is not our job to get many participants to a congress, but to get congresses," he continued. "The number of people who come to a congress is the business of the congress itself. We are part of the package — the offer includes the congress facilities, hotels and service facilities, such as sightseeing tours, retail shops and so on."

More and more cities have congress centers that are supported by the (official) tourist office. Although such facilities help to fill hotel rooms, they are sometimes in competition with the hotels' own convention facilities, which, according to the ICC official, are often substandard as far as technical equipment and other facilities are concerned.

"Eighty percent of the large congresses in Berlin, with 1,000 to 5,000 people, are divided into working groups and only at the end do they come together in full session. That is why we have so many meeting rooms in the ICC," the official said.

Although the ICC was built by the city — most such centers are built and run at government expense — center officials say that they have no government funds or price discounts to attract business.

"What we can offer with our technical facilities costs money and we did not build to give things away," Mr. Haupt said.

"The most important thing is that conference centers have a cer-

tain income to cover operating costs. They must be supported by the city or state, as city administrators and sources of funding learned. A congress center considerably improves the infrastructure of a city. The turnover for local services is increased. For example, our first year, we have now 90,000 participants, divided into meetings. These people are here a total of about 600,000 days. We calculate that a person attending a congress spends 200 to 300 marks per day. That amounts to a considerable sum."

Competition

Mr. Haupt feels that the competition ICC faces on the world market "has been somewhat changed. Because of our high technical facilities, we have something to offer. In addition, there is the leisure value of a city that has good theater, concerts, museums and art exhibitions. We have the Philharmonie, the Theater des Westens, the Deutsche Oper."

Although the capacities of these attractions are not sufficient to cause the Berliners to go there, the ICC now offers the possibility of having more guest performers and attractions in Berlin, he points out, since the center has the facilities to produce operas, concerts and plays.

Sixty to 70 percent of the participants in the ICC are expected to come from West Berlin and West Germany, with 20-25 percent from the rest of Europe and 10 percent from overseas. Attracting non-Germans to this city is another role of the ICC for West Berlin.

Focus on Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

"Half of Germany's top 10 banks are Frankfurt-based. We're one of them."

Let's start with Frankfurt. Why is Frankfurt so important?

"Frankfurt ranks among the world's foremost banking and financial centers. 150 German banking institutions operate here, and Frankfurt has 174 international banks, more than any other city in Continental Europe."

The Bundesbank is headquartered here, and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is Germany's largest, accounting for nearly half of the stock exchange transactions, 64 per cent of dealings in foreign shares and 80 per cent of the business in foreign fixed-interest securities.

Perhaps less well known internationally is that Hessische Landesbank is one of Frankfurt's big native-born banks. Half of Germany's top 10 banks are Frankfurt-based. We're one of them."

Now about the bank itself. What's its size and structure?

"Hessische Landesbank is Germany's 9th largest bank, 3rd among Landesbanks. As a government-backed regional bank, our liabilities are guaranteed jointly by the State of Hesse and its Sparkassen and Giro Association. We also act as banker to the State of Hesse, from which our name is derived, and perform clearing functions for the 52 regional Sparkassen."



What about your service facilities?

"We concentrate on wholesale banking and medium to long-term fixed-rate DM lending. As a German universal bank, our facilities cover the full range of commercial and investment banking services. Because we don't operate a branch network, we can devote our time and energy to wholesale banking activities."

In recent years we have strengthened our participation in international issues. And we provide comprehensive investment management and brokerage services, including securities trading. Our membership of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange facilitates dealing in quoted shares and fixed-interest securities."

And sources of funds?

"A large part of our funding is done by issuing bearer bonds and SD Certificates (Schuldschein-darlehen). The total in circulation is about DM 20 billion."

Who are the bank's main clients?

"As a wholesale bank, our service facilities are tailored for large, internationally active corporations, foreign governments, and other financial institutions, as well as subsidiaries of international companies operating in Germany. As bankers to the State of Hesse, we naturally support its state-wide and municipal programs. We also work closely with Hesse's Sparkassen and their clients, especially on the foreign side."

How do you see your position developing internationally?

"Frankly, a number of German banks offer similar high-quality services, and some of them have a head start on us in the international field. Without neglecting our home base in Frankfurt, we have assembled a team of banking professionals devoted to building a strong international track record based on pragmatic banking principles, the most modern technical and support facilities, and the highest standards of client service. Banking in Frankfurt is quite competitive, and the banks who try harder for their clients and give them fast, personal service often have the edge. This is one of our major objectives."

Hessische Landesbank
- Girozentrale -
Junghofstrasse 18-26
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main
Telephone: (0611) 132-1
Telex: 04 11333

Helaba Frankfurt
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

Expansion in Europe? Make it in Germany.



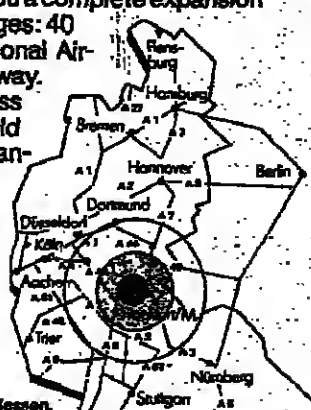
We'll help you get started.

Germany, as a bridgehead, becomes more and more attractive. And, when Germany, then a central position — that is Mid-Hessen. We offer you a complete expansion service and obvious advantages: 40 miles from Frankfurt International Airport, only 45 minutes by motorway. Fully developed sites. Business premises into which you could move next week. Also State financial assistance. In the direct neighbourhood of the Rhein-Main and Rhein-Ruhr industrial regions. Leisure activities in the German "Little Alps": golf, hunting, riding, gliding. — Send now for detailed information in English.

WFEG Mittelhessen is a company representing the cities and counties of Mid-Hessen.

Wirtschaftsförderungs- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH
Mittelhessen

63009 Lahn-Weimar 2, Moritz-Henrichs-Strasse 25. Tel. (06441) 42011. Telex 483838 wfgk



Radio tower is old fair's landmark



Women in Politics — a Reservoir of Talent Being Tapped

By Darrell Delamaine and Veronika Jans

Germany has hardly been a pioneer in women's rights. For what historical or social reasons, the Federal Republic is lagging behind United States and perhaps even other European countries.

Even holding top business posts is still a rarity and, in politics, women generally have been relegated to minor ministries (health, family, social affairs) — although there have been notable exceptions to this.

The women profiled here are not typical. They belong to the younger generation of politicians and their political activity indicates a whole new attitude toward women's roles.

Three are politicians, each of whom served in the Hamburg Bundestag, the parliamentary body for the state. This was not a coincidence, although it perhaps says something about the liberal atmosphere of the city. Each has received professional training in law, medicine, and two have children. Although each of the women has politically involved families, none of them intended to enter politics as a profession, and none of them as a higher ambition. However, in the opinion of each, it is a top priority.

Schuchardt, 39, is chairwoman of the Free Democratic Party in Hamburg and a member of the Bundestag. Breuel, 41, is an economist and transportation minister in the Hamburg state government. Anke Fuchs, 41, state secretary in the Hamburg state government.

The following interviews, in which the women discuss their careers in politics, their present duties and the states of their parties, come from a series of interviews with women in politics.

Helga Schuchardt sees her party as a serious dilemma. The FDP successfully kept either of the parties, the SPD or the CDU, from getting a nationwide victory — making the FDP, in a kingmaker and giving it an out of all proportion, to be of the vote.

At a cost, "I think our party is from the fact that we are so close to government coalitions. There, we have really been, for a party, too long, at too many responsible for government. We've become a state party when liberal voters have developed a somewhat critical relationship to the state."

basis for the party's existence, says Mrs. Schuchardt, is a commitment to a liberal state based on the rule of law. "We have just forgotten to be in the past few years. We always had to take so much of this interior minister or economics minister and stand in."

She cites the example of interior minister Werner



Helga Schuchardt

Mailhofer. "Mailhofer didn't remember very well to keep his liberal principles as minister," she asserts. "We lost a good deal of image and identity from that, which we are now laboriously trying to get back."

Mrs. Schuchardt points to the growing resistance of voters around the world to government regimentation. "My party has not succeeded in the past few years in saying that we are the ones who will most likely preserve that social system allowing diversity and initiative — in short a system where each can be happy in his own fashion, whether he earns a lot of money or little."

Cause to Meditate

The chairman of the Hamburg FDP had good cause to meditate on these topics following her party's disastrous electoral defeat last June. The FDP share of the vote slipped to 4.8 percent from 10.9 percent, thus the party failed to jump the 5-percent hurdle necessary for parliamentary representation. The Hamburg FDP was the victim of the challenge from environmental protest parties. Following the Hamburg debacle, elections in other states usually confirmed the FDP position. "Voters became much more conscious of that 5-percent hurdle; they realized they didn't want us out altogether," Mrs. Schuchardt notes.

But the FDP dilemma surfaced again for Mrs. Schuchardt last winter in the Bundestag debate about further development of the fast breeder reactor. The Hamburg deputy was in a group of six FDP parliamentarians who opposed the government's continuation of the project. Only the threat of resignation from the four FDP ministers in the Bonn cabinet forced them to back down — they withheld their votes rather than cast them against the government, and the measure passed.

Mrs. Schuchardt contends that the CDU, which favored the project, voted against it merely to embarrass the government. The pressure from her own party, in this instance, was a sign to her of Germany's inexperience with democracy. "What is bad here in Germany is that much more so than in other democracies, a minority government is something very suspicious. What is typical for our

democracy is that everything must be stable — minorities must be stable and party discipline must be stable. What Carter, Callaghan and Giscard go through — that, just doesn't happen here."

"And so," she continues, "when Chancellor Schmidt lets it be known at international meetings that he, in contrast to the others, has a solid majority behind him, I find this embarrassing. It shows that we haven't practiced democracy very long."

Mrs. Schuchardt's political ideas were formed from discussions she heard at home as a child of Free Democratic parents. "You have to remember," she recalls, "in the 1950s, everything was discussed from the point of view of how could that happen in 1933?" She completed her training as a technical engineer and found a job with Lufthansa in Hamburg. In 1965, she joined the FDP out of the conviction "that in a democracy, one shouldn't just be discontent, but should try to have a voice in decisions."

In 1970, she ran for office in the Hamburg Bundestag. "The Bundestag is really a free-time occupation and went along with my Lufthansa job," Mrs. Schuchardt explains. Her election to the Bundestag came in 1972, marking the switch to full-time politics.

Mrs. Schuchardt admits to some ambition — "I mean, one doesn't get into politics without some ambition" — but says her only immediate goal is to be re-elected to the Bundestag in the 1980 elections. She says she prefers being a lawmaker and will continue to concentrate her energies in the areas of education, development aid — and nuclear energy. Almost against her will, Mrs. Schuchardt said, she is being drawn more into women's issues — simply because so much needs to be done in this area.

Mrs. Schuchardt feels that being a woman, if anything, helped her rise in the FDP "because there are so few women." At this point, she adds, there's no question of being a "token."

Economics Minister

Birgit Breuel's invitation last June to become West Germany's only woman economics minister surprised her — for one reason because she does not even live in the

state whose cabinet she was asked to join.

When elections last year in Lower Saxony gave the Christian Democratic Union a majority (as in Hamburg, the Free Democrats, who had been in a CDU coalition, failed to gain representation in parliament), minister president Ernst Albrecht asked his long-time friend and party associate, Mrs. Breuel, to take over the newly vacated minister post.

There was some suspicion that Mr. Albrecht, who earlier had appointed the first woman president of a state central bank, was making political capital by appointing a woman cabinet member. Others charged that Mrs. Breuel, daughter of a prominent Hamburg banker, Alwin Muechmeyer, was thrust into prominence only because of her father's reputation.

"If I had taken this discussion about taken women seriously," comments Mrs. Breuel, "I would have quit politics after the first two years." From 1970 to 1978, Mrs. Breuel was a member of the Hamburg Bundestag and a spokeswoman for the opposition CDU on economic matters. A former journalist and sometime writer who studied political science and economics in Geneva, Oxford and New York, she had delayed her career until her three sons were grown.

"I was always of the opinion that children should have the higher priority," she said. "Now they are 15 and older. When the invitation for this post came, I talked to them about it and they thought it was a good idea. And that was the leap into a political career." But she stresses that family plays an important role for women in politics, perhaps more so than for men.

Mrs. Breuel concedes that the contacts she had through her family were advantageous. "But there is the big disadvantage that one constantly encounters an enormous prejudice," she adds. "One is immediately presented as a packaged make clear one's own qualities or get across one's own ideas."

Commuter

Lower Saxony's economics minister retains her residence in Hamburg. "Actually, I don't live any further away than most state ministers here," she points out. "Besides, it's not a question of distance, but of working together." She had known Mr. Albrecht for many years and they discovered a similarity in thinking while working together on federal committees.

Party affiliation, of course, was decisive, although Mrs. Breuel is quick to reject the supposition that as a banker's daughter she had to join the CDU. "When one examines the party spectrum, it's easy to conclude that the party I like doesn't exist. So the choice is, which is least bad," she explains. "Although the reason one joins a party is to set accents in that party."

The accents Mrs. Breuel wants to set in the CDU are basically less state, more market — or, as it applies to non-economic areas, a restoration of responsibility to the citizen.

"Younger people are discontent. They want to have a voice, they don't want everything preplanned," she claims. "Here is a ba-

sic task for the CDU and one where they can do much more than they have."

Mrs. Breuel has established an office to investigate chances for privatization — that is, to return to private hands various activities that the government in Lower Saxony has taken on. Other tasks she has set for her ministry include: the establishment of new industry, especially along Lower Saxony's underdeveloped coastline; the fostering of new activities in research and development to shift the economic orientation of the state away from problem industries, such as steel, shipbuilding and textiles, to growth areas; and a qualitative improvement of the state's tourist industry. She says she has found the ability of the 10-member Hanover cabinet to work together one of the most impressive and pleasantly surprising aspects of her move to Hanover.

Mrs. Breuel concedes that the fact she is a woman made a difference when she started in politics back in 1968. "Much of the basis of politics is a barroom togetherness, and there are certainly some hang-ups regarding women," she recalls. But after one reaches a certain level, women have it almost easier, she adds. Nor is it so important which party one is active in. "Those women who are going to make it are going to make it," she says, "it's just a matter of chance which party one lands in."

Mrs. Breuel says she is not looking beyond her four-year mandate in Lower Saxony. She rejects any notion that women should be artificially promoted to high party office. On the contrary, she feels that the more active role of women in politics is, so far, a natural development.



Anke Fuchs

Anke Fuchs says that social policy was always something of a hobby of hers. As the state secretary in the federal Labor Ministry she currently has responsibility for organizing payments for the survivors of pensioners (so that women get equal treatment), taking part in the concerted action in the medical industry to slow the rise in cost of health insurance, formulating legislation for protecting workers and improving working conditions, and working with the federal labor institute in Nuremberg to improve job opportunities — a bit more than a hobby, too.

Mrs. Fuchs, a former trade union official, obviously relishes the opportunity to play such a decisive role in formulating government policy in the social area. So much

so, in fact, that she is not sure just what to make of her recent nomination to become a deputy chairman in the federal SPD — a title she would share with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other top officials.

The nomination so completely surprised her, she hadn't had time to check things out," comments Mrs. Fuchs. "Nor do I think it proper for me to engage in the public discussion at this time."

While admitting that it would be highly unusual for a high party functionary to hold the civil service post of state secretary, she says, "I'm not giving this job up."

Nonetheless, she plans to run for an SPD Bundestag seat in the 1980 national elections. So, whether she is voted to the SPD post later this year or not, her activity is likely to become more political in the near future.

Nor is this surprising for the daughter of the late Paul Nevermann, a former SPD mayor of Hamburg and as evidenced by the testimonials upon his death last month, one of the city's most popular politicians. "My parents' house was one of the first meeting points for Social Democrats after the war. This is my emotional tie to social democracy," Mrs. Fuchs explains. She says that the impressions given her of the Social Democratic role in the Weimar Republic and her own early resentment at the extent of privilege in society led her to join the SPD immediately upon leaving secondary school.

When Mrs. Fuchs completed her training as a lawyer, she took a job with the Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund, the trade union federation. "The question was still open (as to) whether I would practice my profession continuously," she

recalls. "Together with my husband, we decided to try raising the two children with the help of an au-pair girl."

Commuting was another problem. While Mrs. Fuchs was working for I.G. Metall, the metalworkers union, in Hamburg, her husband took up a post in a Bonn ministry. Subsequently, Mrs. Fuchs was elected to the I.G. Metall executive board and moved to Frankfurt with the two children. "Certainly I was a token woman — there is always one woman on the executive board," Mrs. Fuchs concedes. "But I fulfilled my duties and after awhile that didn't matter. I didn't feel myself discriminated against as executive board member. That's the question — is it better to have none, or just one. It would be ideal to have several women on the board, but as long as it's only one it shouldn't be rejected."

In 1977, Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenburg asked her to become his state secretary. "I thought they were joking, because it's such a great responsibility," said Mrs. Fuchs, who was 39 at the time. She said it was hard to leave the I.G. Metall post, but "the responsibility attracted me. Here was a chance to do a lot for workers and the unions are happy to have one of their people in this job." Also, the move to Bonn meant reuniting the family.

Mrs. Fuchs believes the SPD still embodies the best interests of the workers (although she feels there are too many academics motivated only by intellectual commitment in the party). "The party has to realize that the classic worker has become a citizen, a burgher," she comments. The big issues are gone, she says. "We have to follow a trustworthy policy of small steps."

IHB

INVESTITIONS-UND HANDELS-BANK
AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT

...with the dedicated teams

for interbank banking, syndicated loans, foreign trade financing, Eurocurrency deposits, and foreign exchange advice as well as any other wholesale financial services requiring fast and specialized decisions.

Having only one branch our channels of communications are direct. And with the one branch located in the City of London we are in two of the most decisive financial centres: Frankfurt and London.

IHB Frankfurt

P.O. Box 710425, 6000 Frankfurt 71
Telephone: (0611) 6685-1, Telex: 04-13142/44
International Corporate Finance: 6685261
Telephone Special Services:
Stock Exchange: 664164/664259
Foreign Exchange Dealing: 6661061
Money Trading: 666981

IHB London Branch

55 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5BL
Telephone: 01-6064991
Telex: 887511, Foreign exchange and currency deposits 883113/4

Frankfurt. Economic Center.

Frankfurt am Main. City in the heart of Europe. For centuries center of trade and fairs, banking and industry. Economic strength and quality of life are but two of the advantages of this location.



To consult in Frankfurt: Office of Economic Development

You wish to learn more about Frankfurt as a location? Then you will look for information on commercial sites, office space, buildings, residential quarters, the economic structure and development, the labor market and public subsidies. We, the Office of Economic Development, will assist you in these and other related matters. We facilitate contact with state and municipal authorities. We are competent consultants for investors and businessmen looking for a location. We advise you on an individual and confidential basis, and without any red tape.

Office of Economic Development of the City of Frankfurt am Main
Gutleutstrasse 7-9 · D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1

ASK FOR!

Frankfurt am Main. A city where business is booming. Convince yourself by ordering our brochure "Frankfurt. Economic Center."

It gets you acquainted with Frankfurt's economy and gives information on services and products of local enterprises. You should ask for this information. Just mail the coupon.

To: Office of Economic Development of the City of Frankfurt am Main, Gutleutstrasse 7-9, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Tel. (0611) 2123886, Telex 0413084. Please send me your brochure "Frankfurt. Economic Center" by return mail.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____



Dance Establishes Independent Identity in Theater World

By David Stevens

STUTTGART (IHT) — Drawing on both classical and modern sources, dance in West Germany is flourishing, rich in its diversity and probably more broadly based than ever before. It frequently challenges opera in popularity in the theaters that the two art forms share, and through tours some of the leading companies have become widely admired abroad.

German theaters share a common heritage with other European countries in classical and romantic ballet, and many of the royal and princely courts in Germany had their own companies. In the area of modern dance, Germany has played a special role, particularly during the 1920s in the context of the Expressionist movement in the arts, and through the influence of Mary Wigman, Rudolf von Laban and their followers.

In addition, since World War II, the Anglo-American influence has become a strong one. When Rolf Liebermann was director of the Hamburg State Opera, he put special emphasis on a close relationship with George Balanchine, and in 1963, Todd Bolender, a former dancer with Balanchine's New York City Ballet, became ballet director at the Cologne Opera — the first American to hold a directorial position in a German opera house. Now, American- and English-trained choreographers and dancers have become almost commonplace in the West German dance scene.

Stuttgart is probably the country's leading dance city, although there have been an increasing number of challengers in recent years. Its long history includes a period in the 1760s when the noted French dancer and ballet master Jean-Georges Noverre did much of his best work in Stuttgart, and there was another glittering period in the 1820s when Filippo Taglioni and his daughter Marie worked here.

But Stuttgart's present reputation is due to the late John Cranko's period as ballet director of the Württemberg State Theater, from 1961 to 1973. A South African raised at London's Sadler's Wells Ballet school, Cranko built a solid and cohesive ensemble and as a choreographer endowed it with a large and varied repertoire, including several new full-length ballets



Scene in "Golaud-Pelleas-Melisande."



James Saunders and Silvia Winterhalder appear in Frankfurt production of "Orpheus."

— among which "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Taming of the Shrew" became celebrated through the company's frequent tours.

After Cranko's untimely death at 45, Glen Tetley took over the company, but left after a couple of years, and Marcia Haydeé added the duties of director to those of prima ballerina. Not a choreographer,

Haydeé has given opportunities to some promising young choreographers in the company such as William Forsythe (American), Rosemary Hellmuth (English), and Patrice Mouton (French), as well as inviting leading outside choreographers. This season the company has mounted to new full-evening ballets, one by John Neu-

meier and one by Forsythe to a new score by Hans Werner Henze, and the Stuttgart troupe seems to have regained its stride.

It is Neuemeier, an American and a former Cranko dancer, who as ballet director of the Hamburg State Opera has mounted the most serious challenge to Stuttgart's pre-eminence. He started to chore-

graph while still in Stuttgart, and his talent declared itself unmistakably when he moved to Frankfurt as ballet director (1969-73). With Hamburg's greater resources, Neuemeier has built an ambitious repertoire consisting largely of highly individual adaptations of the Romantic classics and choreographic settings of some of Mahler's symphonies.

He also has established the Hamburg Ballet Days, a kind of two-week dance festival that has quickly become a fixture at the end of the season. Neuemeier's troupe also supplied much of the manpower for his splendid staging of Bernstein's "West Side Story" in Hamburg earlier this season.

At the Frankfurt Opera, Neuemeier was followed by Alfoonso Cata and Kent Stowell, Balanchine-trained dancers who added several of that master's works to their own in the same vein. Now the reins have passed to Fred Howald, a Swiss who was trained at the Stuttgart school and went to Frankfurt and Hamburg as a dancer with Neuemeier.

As a choreographer, he has shown himself to have some striking and individual ideas. Aside from entirely new works set to music of contemporary composers, he — not unlike Neuemeier — has specialized in reinterpreting well-known dance or musical works in the light of modern psychology.

such as his "Orpheus," set to Igor Stravinsky scores, or "Golaud-Pelleas-Melisande" using the music of both Schoenberg and Debussy.

Although Kurt Jooss' "Green Table," dating from 1930, is virtually the only extant example of German Expressionist dance between the wars, that tradition in German dance is still alive and well. Pina Bausch, a product of Jooss' Folkwang School in Cologne and of study in the United States, has been director since 1973 of Wuppertal Dance Theater. She has developed a successful, influential style of modern theater.

Classical and Modern

In Cologne, the role of dance in the Municipal Theaters was completely reorganized with the creation, under a collective leadership, of the Tanz-Forum. Training both classical and modern, its Cologne repertoire is entirely temporary. The set-up includes Summer Academy and in a Week of Modern Dance. The Forum and its various projects has been largely responsible for renewed emphasis on modern dance in other West German theaters, among them Wuppertal and Bremen.

Another leading company is the Deutsche Oper am Rhein in Düsseldorf, where Erich Tschudi has been the ballet director since 1964, after a decade in Wuppertal. He has built up a large repertoire of classical works, but also temporary works.

The troupe of the Bavarian State Opera in Munich has had a succession of directors — including Cranko, who for a period was in Stuttgart — without becoming strongly identified with any of them. The result is an eclectic and intense repertoire.

An interesting recent development is the association of Panov, the expatriate former Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, with the company of the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. Panov accompanied a troupe on a recent U.S. tour, much awaited project, planned by the company's director, who is Panov's choreography of length ballet, based on Dostoevsky's "The Idiot."

Clearly, the *Balletabend* — so long ago merely tolerated way to keep the opera in dancers busy and fill in the between the dominant opera — has established its independent identity in the traditional German theater world.

Summer Festivals Offer Feast of Music, Drama

MUNICH (IHT) — West Germany's busy musical and theatrical life does not stop when the summer vacation comes. The country has its share of summer festivals, and although relatively few of them figure among Europe's most prestigious, there is no reason for the music lover to go wanting just because the regular season is over.

Doubtless the most prestigious of all the German festivals and arguably the granddaddy of the modern European music festival — is the Richard Wagner Festival in the north-Bavarian city of Bayreuth. It was here that Wagner himself, with heavy financial help from Ludwig II of Bavaria, built the Festspielhaus that was intended to be — and still is — devoted exclusively to the performance of his music dramas.

The Festspielhaus was opened in 1876 with the first complete performance of his "Ring" tetralogy, and more than a century later it is still under the direction of the Wagner family and still the shrine where Wagnerites of all nations gather from late July to the end of August.

That it continues to thrive is due largely to the happy fact that the composer's grandsons, Wieland and Wolfgang, who took over its direction after World War II, were able to give the festival a new impulse that dissociated it from its too-close associations with the Nazi era in Germany. Wieland's genius as a stage director reinterpreted the works for contemporary audiences, and after his death in 1966, Wolfgang has continued to keep the festival in the forefront of contemporary musical theater by inviting leading conductors, stage directors and designers to work there. Bayreuth as a workshop, rather than a shrine, has become the goal.

Munich Opera

The Munich Opera Festival, which dates itself from 1901, is another of Europe's leading festivals. Taking place from early July to early August, it really is the festive end of the regular season for the Bavarian State Opera. Two or three new productions are usually scheduled, often including a world premiere, and the conductors are generally top-flight and the casts star-studded — sometimes with singers who burn up the Autobahn getting back and forth from other dates in Salzburg, less than 100 miles away in Austria, and Bayreuth. The

Beguiling Site

One of the most beguiling sites is that of the Schwabinger Festival, near Mannheim, which takes place in May. Here, Theodor, prince-elect of the time and a formidable library patron of the arts, built the theater where he put on the operas and plays he commissioned. Glück, Voltaire and French gardens on the site, and a tiny theater where he put on the operas and plays he commissioned. Glück, Voltaire and French gardens on the site, and a tiny theater where he put on the operas and plays he commissioned.

Our strength is tailor-made international finance.

DGZ, Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - is unlike most other banks

Headquartered in Frankfurt/Main and in Berlin, DGZ is one of Germany's largest banks with a balance sheet total of DM 21 billion, yet it has no outside branches

Free from the heavy day-to-day demands of retail banking, DGZ's team of financial experts can concentrate all their energies and knowhow on the specific needs of industrial and public sector clients

DGZ plays an important role in whole sale lending with main emphasis on syndication of DM fixed interest loans

DGZ is a "banker's bank" within the German Savings Banks Organization.

it is the sole member institute on a federal level. It is this central role which enables DGZ to play such a substantial part in large-scale financing wherever it is required

Supplementing its traditional role in the domestic market, the Bank has asserted its importance in recent years as lead manager and co-manager of DM loans to foreign countries as well as of international Euro-bond issues

The Bank's wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary, Deutsche Girozentrale International SA, has built an excellent reputation in Euromarket activities, foreign exchange transactions and the Eurocredit sector



**Deutsche Girozentrale
- Deutsche Kommunalbank -**

Taunusanlage 10, P.O. Box 2686
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main
Telephone: 0611/26931, Telex: 0414168

the "small" team with big resources

Centre of 'Bergisches Land' • a town full of parks and forest • town of 'Bergische' university • Second largest pedestrian area of the Federal Republic of Germany • beautiful Zoo surrounded by nice scenery • Well-known opera/playhouse and ballet • exceptional art collection in 'Van der Heydt-Museum' • Original historical Watch and Clock Museum • Native town of Engels and Bayer • 3000 industrial and manufacturing factories and workshops with 100 000 employees and furthermore 90 000 employees in 'service enterprise' • Excellent traffic connections • Autobahn • Hanso-Line (Kahn-Bremen) (on three points you can leave it for Wuppertal) • Autobahn Wuppertschnellweg (on seven points you can leave it for Wuppertal) • Largest exhibition in the world for prefabricated houses •



Old industrial tradition and new and modern areas of trade • Altogether: A town with many possibilities for development

We are fastened to the wheels

of the 'Schwebbahn' Of course on our way to work or during our leisure time

Wuppertal

For further information contact

Amt für Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsförderung

(02 02) 563 66 32
5600 Wuppertal 2



A Banker's Assessment of an Expanding Chinese Market

(Continued from Page 33S)

very mature, hard-working and imaginative people who are very responsive to incentives and who like to accumulate personal property. You can see this in Hong Kong.

The Chinese will work hard for their own profit.

So when they have an open-market economy and competition has been implemented, can they control it? What is the intention of the ruling political group? What do they really want or not want? Where are the limits?

I am not sure what the ruling class really wants. Are they really Communists? Look at their attitude about Taiwan.

In its history, China has been a united country with a central government only for very short periods. This has caused a number of linguistic problems. There are many different languages. Only Mandarin is understood everywhere but only by the small minority of the educated class. Of course, this has always been the case.

If you look at China, at its heterogeneity and its many conflicting forces, you can say that only a socialist economy can keep the country together. If they liberalize it, they probably won't be able to keep it together.

Q: Whatever the future may hold, the Chinese are now friendly toward foreigners, aren't they?

A: At the present time, there is extreme friendliness toward foreigners, particularly toward Americans. On the Democratic Wall in Beijing (Peking) you see such signs as "May the Chinese and American people live friendly for many years."

The Chinese are now very eager to import technology. The general euphoria is largely over. The Chinese recognize their limits. They do not want to go beyond their means. Their foreign-exchange reserves are limited. Their revenue for foreign exchange is limited and they can only go very slowly. Trade volume for 1978 was \$8.5 billion in imports and exports.

Seeing their limits, the Chinese place such a very strong emphasis on payback by products.

Q: Barter agreements?

A: No, this is not barter. They want to buy plants and deliver the products and thus pay back. A Western firm builds a coal mine and the Chinese pay for it from the

sales of the coal. That is why the Japanese will do very well trading with China. The Japanese have little coal and no oil. So I think the Chinese and Japanese will be most complementary trade partners.

The Chinese want to import technology and plant equipment. For political reasons and to avoid any dependence on anyone — a great deterrent for them — they probably will import equal shares of capital goods from the United States, Japan and Western Europe. They have a very strong desire to stay on their feet as a political position

directed against the Soviet Union and, second as a partnership without dependence.

There are always two leitmotifs for the Chinese: One, self reliance and, two, equality and mutual benefit.

The Chinese do not want barter

because then they would have to offer discounts. In the classic barter deal, you import 10 tons of tomatoes and have to dump them on the market or you find no market.

What you buy for 100 you sell for 95, so you tell the exporter of capital equipment to your barter partner

that you need to make 10 percent and take the proceeds for servicing the loan.

Q: And the actual business for German companies to date has been very limited, hasn't it?

A: Only Lurgi-Metallgesellschaft has actually been able to sign a

contract, five of them, in fact. All the others have only letters of intent.

The Chinese want dollar financing and we can't give it to them. They are very adamant. They want long-term loans at fixed rates. We are not subsidized by our govern-

ment. They do not want expensive D-mark financing.

Q: Germany has a long history of trade with China, doesn't it?

A: Germany has always been high on the list in China trade. It is the third largest trading partner, after the Japanese and Hong Kong, which is a special case. German exports to China now amount to \$900 million and imports \$335 million.

German equipment was always highly appreciated there. The Chinese are still using German equipment from the last century. This is a very convincing point when talking with the Chinese about quality. The deterrent is the very expensive D-mark financing.

There is no doubt that there will be an increase in trade with Western Europe, and Germany in particular. The Chinese are very careful people. Of course, there is always the danger of an ideological backlash if things do not work out. But still, they will stick to their agreements. I must say I like them very much.

Q: Wasn't the Chinese invasion of Vietnam a shock for those who want to do business with China?

A: I was in Peking at the time and in my talks with high government officials I said: "We are very interested in cooperating with China not only for business but also for political and other reasons. The border war makes me feel very uncomfortable."

Why?

They explained why China had to attack Vietnam. First, it is quite obvious to them that Vietnam has shown large-scale madness, has a big head and has developed hegemonial attributes in Southeast Asia, especially on the Indochinese peninsula, and they — the Chinese — cannot tolerate this.

Secondly, they said, there have been constant violations of the border and they have to protect their population.

Therefore, they took this limited military action, in a limited geographical area, one that is also limited in time. They told me: "After having taught them a lesson, we will withdraw. You can be convinced we will not march on Hanoi. You can be sure we will withdraw, and we Chinese keep our word."



Officials of the Chinese Embassy in Bonn discussing trade exchange.



"There is no doubt that there will be an increase in trade with Western Europe, and Germany in particular."
Peter Reimpell

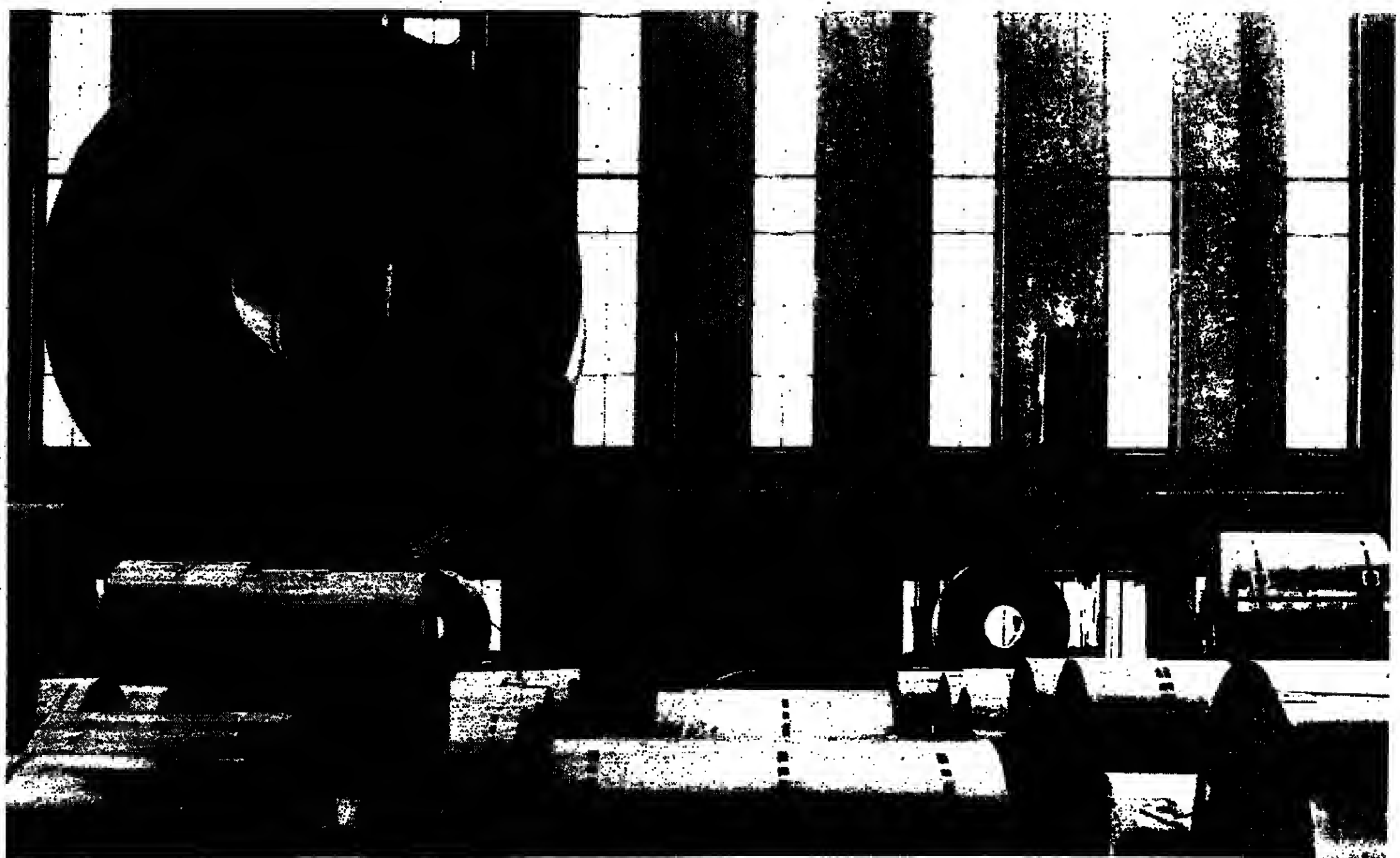
Give and take.



In 1978 we bought-in over 16.7 thousand million DM worth of raw materials and supplies, semi-finished and finished products, machines and equipment. And sold 2,393,170 vehicles in over 150 countries of the world. Our world-wide trading connections have not only enabled us to build cars of high quality at reasonable prices. We have also helped our trading partners at the same time. And they are not exactly few. Over 10,000 firms around the globe are our constant suppliers. We negotiate in turn with as many again for all the things we need in order to be able to produce good automobiles economically.

Give and take — an arrangement that satisfies needs, creates jobs and spreads prosperity. Thus not only the knowledge and ability of our own employees goes into every Volkswagen and Audi, but also the work of our suppliers. What men have created becomes, through the trade and exchange of knowledge and goods, of advantage to all.

Volkswagenwerk AG





Hamburg's Mayor Speaks Out Against 'Radicals Decree'

By Michael Getler

HAMBURG (WP) — The young and outspoken mayor of Hamburg, West Germany's largest city west of Berlin, is emerging as the central figure in a divisive national debate that is testing the dimensions of this country's post-war democracy.

The mayor is Hans-Ulrich Klose, 41, a liberal and controversial Social Democrat. The debate is over the so-called "radicals decree," a 1972 resolution adopted by federal and state governments in the wake of terrorist violence, a measure designed to keep extremists out of West Germany's vast system of public service jobs.

The fear in Germany at the time was that terrorists, once thwarted by the police, would begin what they called the "long march through the institutions" in an effort to subvert the system from within.

In the years since then, the decree and its haphazard application have left scars on many Germans, especially the young. The federal government virtually has dropped the decree as a discredited approach, but many of the states governed by the conservative opposition have not.

So the debate goes on, stirring deep divisions among those who feel the threat of subversion — especially of the school system by Communist teachers — is real and those, like Mr. Klose, who believe the cure is worse than the disease.

'Political Adversaries'

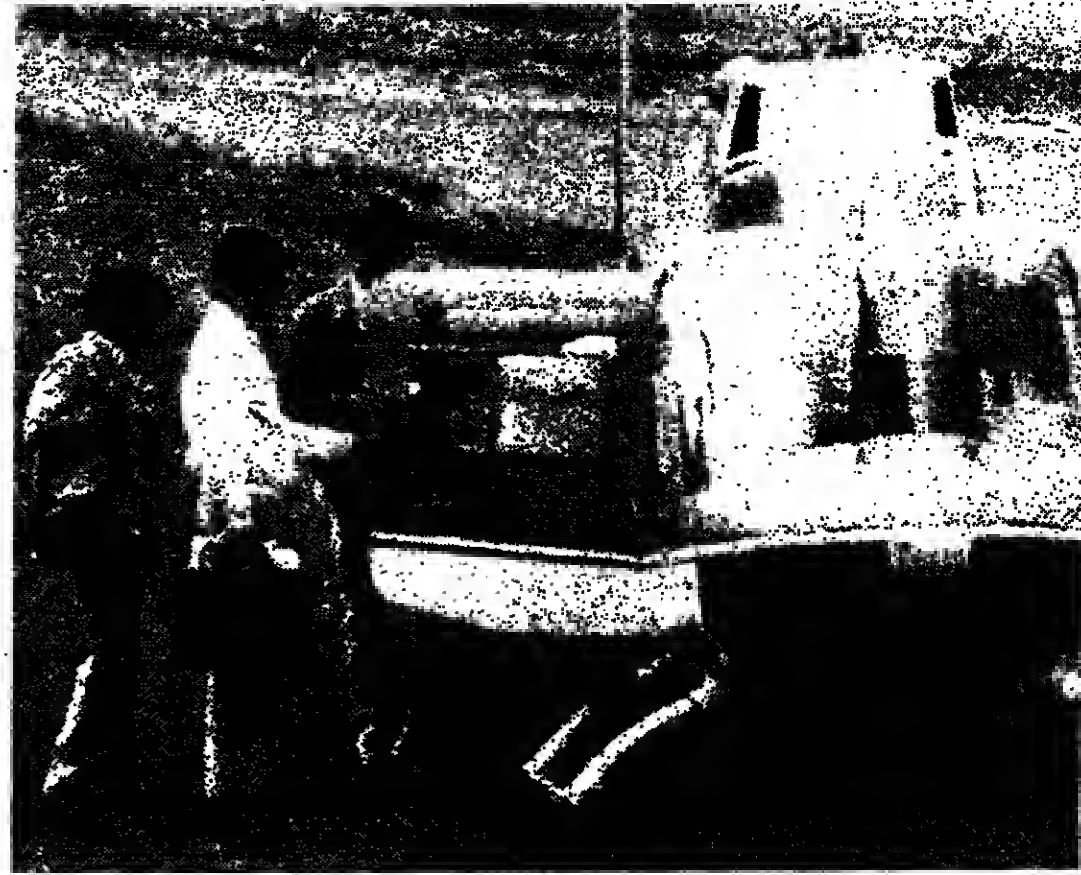
"I don't like extremists either," Mr. Klose said in an interview in his office here recently. "I consider them to be my political adversaries. Communists as well as neo-Nazis. But I think we are making a mistake when we try and solve the problem by means of administration. The struggle between democrats and nondemocrats must be a political struggle in the first instance. We must get used to the fact that a democracy must be a democracy even in the way it handles people who are nondemocratic."

Although official statistics have not been available since 1976, it is estimated that since 1972, 1.5 million Germans applying for public sector jobs have been investigated by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the equivalent of the FBI.



Hamburg mayor, Hans Klose

Police photographed but could not capture these 3 suspects entering helicopter.



UPI

section of the Constitution, the equivalent of the FBI.

The catch has been meager, with about 1,000 to 2,000 applicants rejected because they failed to meet the test of loyalty to the constitution and to the "free democratic order."

The effect of these security screenings, the fear of stepping out of line politically or in student activities, has had a much broader impact, however, than the number rejected indicates, especially since the German federal and state civil service includes everything from garbage collectors to teachers and government officials.

"My experience in the last six years is that the procedure in handling the problem has gone out of control," Mr. Klose said. "It became too perfect, in the way that Germans are. When we do things, we do it in a perfect way, be it good or evil."

"It is a question of faith and legitimacy," he said. "When young people start to be afraid of the state and its mechanisms they get a feeling that everybody is under some kind of control. So they start to hold back when asked for their political opinion or convictions," a reluctance that produces conformity and opportunism, he said.

"In general elections, extremist parties of the left and right get between 1 and 3 percent of the national vote," he added. "Yet the whole country is running crazy because of this 1 to 3 percent, and my fear is that by handling the situation this way we will actually increase the number of potential voters for extremist parties."

Mr. Klose is not the only German politician to hold such views. Yet he is the most important one for several reasons.

For one thing, very few if any other front-line politicians here, in-

cluding Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, are personally confronting the issue, although the government and the ruling Social Democratic Party are clearly on record as favoring measures to liberalize the system significantly.

"Schmidt is the best chancellor we could have on financial and economic matters today," said a top Social Democratic Party political figure. "That is important because it is under severe economic strain that West Germany would be most vulnerable socially if things went bad, many here believe."

"And Schmidt has a feeling for social conflicts between trade unions and entrepreneurs. But he is not a man of internal politics and does not understand that emotional-moral questions are of great political importance too. He would never be a driving force on such an issue, although he now accepts the decision of the party on this issue," he said.

Mr. Klose, on the other hand, has fought a politically costly battle in the Hamburg parliament to prevent two school teachers with 12 years' experience from being fired because they are Communist Party members. He warned his party and countrymen in October that it was better to have 20 Communists in public service than 200,000 frightened and intimidated young people in the country.

Yet the most important thing about Mr. Klose may be his age. His biggest appeal is to younger people and he is well known nationally. Thus he is emerging as a future national leader who may have a built-in constituency to carry him and his view of German democracy well beyond the bustling city-state of Hamburg, with its 1.7 million inhabitants.

Although Mr. Klose favors doing away with the radicals decree, he is against giving civil service jobs to

"anybody who acts or speaks in precise and proven terms against the basic principles of our democratic order, people who advocate violence or who go into schools to convince students to act against democratic principles."

"You cannot work on the basis

of suspicion alone. Membership in a communist party, for example, is not sufficient proof" of such intentions of upheaval, Mr. Klose argues.

Yet virtually the entire conservative Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union parties, and in-

deed a number of Social Democrats, believe it is fundamentally contradictory to be a Communist and swear allegiance to West Germany's constitution.

In 1976, the federal government and the states that are ruled by the same coalition adopted more lenient guidelines, putting more of the burden of proof on the state and claiming that membership in an extremist party by itself was not sufficient grounds for rejection.

In January, the federal government went an important step further, ruling that the routine security checks would be dropped and undertaken only when there are tangible indications that a candidate would not meet constitutional criteria. The move represented one more attempt by Bonn to provide national guidelines.

Yet that will not be the case. Opposition leader Helmut Kohl already characterized the new guidelines as "a capitulation" to the enemies of democracy. Three conservative-led states said they will not comply with the federal guidelines in their own hiring procedures, and two others may join them. West Germany's 10 states enjoy considerable autonomy.

"So the problem is not solved yet," Mr. Klose said. He said he believed, however, that if at least the Social Democrats in a few years are rid of the decree as an internal issue and the country "remains free" then perhaps the Christian Democrats will also reconsider their position.

"After all, why do we, the Germans, have such a big discussion on such a question?" he asked. "Why don't you, or the Swedes, or French, or Dutch, or Belgians. Why not?"

Rapid Changes in Energy Field

(Continued from Page 33S)

power on surfaced-mined soft coal (lignite), which was almost impossible to get at because of the heavy snow and frozen ground, and the country was forced to make a special deal with West Germany to import the fuel. By early March, East Germany was reported to have contracted for about \$16.1 million in coal from West Germany.

At the same time, this sale called

attention to the potential value of the "mountains" of unused coal in West Germany.

If West German power stations had to cut off even some of their supplies on Jan. 8, which customers would have suffered? That question seems never to have been answered. And, as Munich's Sueddeutscher Zeitung pointed out, "there is apparently no court of last resort that has the authority to make the decision in such a case. Competent heads must give some thought to this if the power-plant situation continues as in recent years."

Energy, Economy

For a view of the German energy situation before the dramatic events of the first few months of this year, one can consult a study on consumption in 1978 prepared by economists at the Commerzbank in Frankfurt and issued in February. The report noted: "Last year produced further evidence of the close relationship of energy consumption to economic activity. The upswing was accompanied by a 3.9-percent climb in the demand for primary energy, to the equivalent of 387 million tons of coal, which thereby exceeded the previous peak level, recorded in 1973. At the same time, electricity consumption rose 4.6 percent."

"Apart from the revival of energy-intensive industries concerned with the production of raw materials and semi-manufactures, a prolonged period of cold weather gave a fillip to total energy consumption. In the current year, a rise of similar magnitude is expected."

In 1978, the Commerzbank report noted, oil remained "by far the biggest source of primary energy." It accounted for 52.5 percent of primary energy consumption in West Germany, and increased in volume by 4.7 percent. The total amount of oil used, however, amounted to the equivalent of 203 million tons of coal, less than the record of 209 million tons set in 1973, the year of the oil crisis.

The increase for last year was attributed to below-average temperatures in the last spring and early summer, which resulted in a climb in light fuel oil sales by 7 percent to more than 50 million tons for the first time since 1973. The continuing car boom in this country sent gasoline sales up 5.5 percent.

Prices

Mr. Lambsdorff may soon have a chance to see whether one important market factor — price — can reduce fuel consumption. The pump price of super gasoline will exceed 1 Deutsche mark per liter before the end of this year, Hermann-Josef Russe, a member of the board of directors of Veba, said in early April. (In March, Mr. Lambsdorff overruled the German Cartel Office and allowed an exchange of interests between Deutsche BP and Veba, a diversified 44-percent state-owned group and the biggest corporation in West Germany. The arrangement includes a provision for the BP group to supply Veba 3 million metric tons of crude oil a year, at current market prices, up to the year 2000.)

Mr. Russe attributed the coming price increase to the decline of oil shipments and the new rates announced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. German commentators tended to smile at the earlier warning by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger that the gasoline pump price

in the United States could reach \$1.41 DM per liter, the cost for gasoline in West Germany would amount to nearly \$2 a gallon.

Turning to the subject of natural gas consumption in this country, the Commerzbank noted that its use in West Germany showed the biggest percentage increase, up 8.3 percent over 1977, and thereby accounting for 15.4 percent of energy consumption and ranking third in importance after oil and bituminous coal. West Germany plans to step up its own natural gas production, which now accounts for about two-fifths of consumption, the report stated. Natural gas is also imported from Algeria, the Netherlands, Norway and the Soviet Union. Iran has also been one of the major suppliers. However, long-term contracts (for 20 to 25 years) have been made for supplies from Western Europe, which by 1985 will provide three-quarters of West Germany's natural gas.

Coal

There was a slight increase in coal consumption last year, the bank report said. Bituminous coal is Germany's second major source of energy (17.7 percent last year). Soft coal declined slightly in percentage of primary energy sources from 9.4 to 9.1 percent (actual volume was unchanged), and the volume of hard coal rose 2.3 percent.

The rise in bituminous (hard coal) consumption was "mainly due to a further 6-percent rise in steel production and to the much greater use of coal-firing systems for electricity generation." Nevertheless, production had to be cut back by a further 1.2 percent to 83.5 million tons, the bank noted. "At the end of the year, pithead stocks of coal and coke totaled 18.7 million tons, excluding the national coal reserve of 10 million tons."

Electricity generated by German nuclear power stations declined last year by almost 1 percent from 1977, with the share of primary energy sources going from 3.2 to 3 percent. At the end of 1978, the country's 15 nuclear plants had a total capacity of 8,671 mw.

Will those nuclear plants be operating at the end of 1979?

It is "conceivable" that West Germany will decide to do without nuclear energy, Interior Minister Gerhard Baum said shortly before departing for the Common Market conference on the environment in early April. But "at the time," Mr. Baum added, he saw no need to close down nuclear plants because of the Harrisburg accident and warned against making "overly quick and hasty decisions." What happened at Harrisburg has not made him an opponent of nuclear energy, he said.

The interior minister does not seem to share the enthusiasm for nuclear energy of fellow cabinet member Mr. Lambsdorff. Both are also members of the Free Democrats Party, the minority member of the Bonn coalition and a party sharply divided on the nuclear power issue.

Mr. Baum, who is responsible for the safety of the reactors in West Germany, said he has ordered a re-examination of the security of nuclear plants in this country. Energy industry officials have said that because of construction differences and more preventive measures taken against the likelihood of human error, German-built nuclear plants could not have the same kind of accident as occurred near Harrisburg.

75 of the top 100 companies in Germany do business with us.

Firm	Umsatz in Mill. DM		Beschäftigte in 1000	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Industrieunternehmen				
1. Volkswagen	27,389	27,229	66.5	67.1
2. Siemens	25,194	20,876	319.0	304.0
3. Daimler	24,723	22,482	166.2	160.9
4. Adolphsonwerke	24,152	21,423	191.9	183.2
5. BASF	23,298	23,485	190.9	183.0
6. RWE	23,181	23,157	113.8	112.7
7. Thyssen	21,862	20,882	170.4	171.2
8. Mannesmann	21,021	21,490	142.5	147.8
9. AGF Telefunken	14,286	14,488	158.4	161.9
10. Klockner Gruppe	14,132	13,534	73.7	67.0
11. Bosch	12,195	12,362	4.7	4.8
12. Gluckaufwerke	12,065	11,073	84.9	85.8
13. BAW	11,871	11,458	57.8	58.3
14. Deutsche Shell	11,724	12,123	101.8	108.7
15. Mannesmann	11,714	11,738	101.8	108.7
16. Kupp	11,180	9,734	86.8	78.2
17. Rühlwerke	10,974	12,340	143.3	147.5
18. Ford	10,183	8,857	56.3	52.4
19. Opel	9,167	8,904	59.7	56.4
20. Bosch	9,100	9,319	110.5	108.8
21. Deutsche BP	8,863	8,136	4.3	4.5
22. Quandt Gruppe	8,300	7,400		
23. Metallgesellschaft	7,800	6,839		
24. Deutsche Linien	7,381	6,722	34.9	34.7
25. Hilti Gruppe	6,981	5,980	48.0	49.9
26. Saenger	6,419	6,764	52.0	51.1
27. IBM	5,381	5,960	25.1	24.2
28. Bosch Werke	6,230	6,145	46.5	49.9
29. Bertelsmann	6,182	6,282	14.2	16.6
30. Deutsche Telekom	5,971	5,798	5.7	5.9
31. Bertelsmann	5,365	5,102	34.2	32.4
32. Mobil Oil in Deutschland	5,025	4,908	2.4	2.4
33. Ruhrgas	4,707	4,008		
34. Deutsche	4,455	4,233		
35. Deutsche Philips	4,028	3,805	31.0	33.0
36. BAT	3,677	3,578	3.9	4.0
37. Brown Boveri	3,626	3,442	36.7	37.0
38. Hochtief	3,613	2,850	29.5	28.1
39. VAG	3,512	3,558	22.5	21.7
40. Saarberg Gruppe	3,416	3,008	29.1	28.2
41. Hochtief	3,324	2,938	28.3	25.0
42. Enka-Glanzstoff	3,200	3,000	36.4	41.0
43. Deutsche Babcock	2,981	3,258	25.9	27.4
44. Di. Saint Gobain Gruppe	2,950	2,900		
45. Alcatel	2,874	2,889	14.2	14.8
46. VAW	2,813	2,754	7.0	6.9
47. Grundig	2,755	2,514	36.0	33.1
48. Hilti	2,738	2,688	16.2	16.2
49. SEL	2,735	2,698	32.8	33.4
50. Brückmann	2,717	2,678	4.6	4.7
Industrieunternehmen				
51. Preussag	2,818	2,975	17.8	17.9
52. Deutsche Nord	2,508	2,344	13.0	
53. Bilfinger + Berger	2,397	1,910		
54. Wehrhahn Gruppe	2,296	2,181		
55. Boehringer Ingelheim	2,285	2,214	20.4	19.4
56. Deutsche Solvay Gruppe	2,158	1,877		
57. Schering	2,133	1,988	16.1	18.0
58. Bosch Siemens Hausgeräte	2,092	1,925		
59. Rütgers	2,004	2,152		
60. Conti Gummi	1,954	1,865		
61. ZF Knausen	1,903	1,789	19.8	19.1
62. Magirus Deutz	1,858	2,010	12.7	13.2
63. Bussorwerk	1,822	1,483		
64. Freudenberg	1,821	1,712	22.7	22.3
65. ELF Mineralöl	1,812	1,812	28.2	28.1
66. Zeiss	1,808	1,826	18.3	17.9
67. Strabag				
68. Messerschmitt Bolkow Blohm	1,801	1,635	20.7	20.1
69. Kugelfischer	1,798	1,746		
70. Stahlwerke Röchling Burbach	1,750	1,611		
71. Dyckerhoff & Widmann	1,687	1,613	15.4	16.1
72. ITT Ges. für Beteiligungen	1,672	1,508	14.3	14.0
73. Lindt	1,667	1,594		
74. Röchling-Gruppe	1,164	1,011	10.2	10.3
75. VFW Fokker	1,682	1,701	17.5	18.5
76. Deutsche Marathon	1,620	1,650		
77. Boton und Monierbau	1,610	1,270		
78. Melitta-Werke	1,600	1,300		
79. Sachs-Gruppe	1,582	1,415	17.6	17.1
80. Deutsche Michelin	1,548	1,461		
81. Norddeutsche Affinerie	1,543	1,548		
82. PWA	1,535	1,534		
83. Korf-Gruppe	1,532	1,587		
84. HEW	1,517	1,498		
85. Merck	1,474	1,427		
86. Dittler-Hütte	1,468	1,499	5.5	5.7
87. Liebherr-Gruppe	1,416	1,148	10.3	9.5
88. Techo	1,400			
89. EWS	1,398	1,334		
90. Bauknecht	1,350	1,245		
91. Beiersdorf	1,327	1,195		
92. Deutsche Contag	1,300	1,233		
93. Wacker	1,300	1,280		
94. Erdölchemie Köln	1,294	1,147		
95. Eschweiler Bergwerksverein	1,280	1,024		
96. Chevron Erdöl Deutschland	1,278	1,281	0.3	0.3
97. Schmalbach-Lubeca	1,271	1,247	10.0	11.1
98. Badener	1,243	1,222	3.3	3.2
99. Dreht-Gruppe	1,220	1,100	13.2	12.8
100. Howaldtwerke - Dr. Werh	1,215	1,279	13.8	14.5

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung September 1978

BfG-Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

Headquarter, Theaterplatz 2, Post Office Box 2244,
6000 Frankfurt (Main), Telephone: (0611) 2581, Telex 412210
London Branch, 83, Cannon Street, London EC 4N 8HE
Telephone 01-2486731, Telex 884315 bfg ldn g
BfG Luxemburg S.A., 14 rue des Bains, Luxembourg
Telephone 40011, Telex 1415 bfg lu

MÜNCHEN

The Munich Exhibition Centre

Capture the Market and Let Munich Capture You

Important Dates 1979 and Spring 1980

23 - 25 May	DENTECHNICA 79 6th International Congress of Dental Mechanics with Trade Exhibition for the Dental Mechanic's Laboratories
2 - 5 July	LASER 79 OPTO-ELEKTRONIK 4th International Congress and Trade Fair
30 August - 2 September	ISPO - 11th International Sports Equipment Fair - Autumn
5 - 8 September	CERAMITEC 79 International Exhibition of Machinery, Equipment, Plant and Raw Materials for the Ceramic Industry with Congresses and Seminars
8 - 11 September	INTERMOTEC Equipment for Alpine Sports, Leisure Activities and Tourism 5th International Trade Exhibition with Conferences
17 - 21 September	SYSTEMS 79 Computer Systems and their Application International Seminars and Exhibition with 5th European Microfilm Congress (EMK)
7 - 11 October	40th MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN International Fashion Fair
19 - 24 October	IGAFA 79 10th International Trade Fair of Hotel and Catering Trades
6 - 10 November	PROTECHNICA 79 3rd International Trade Fair for Manufacture in Electronics with Demonstrations and Conferences
16 - 22 January	BAU 80 6th International Trade Exhibition of Building Materials, Building Systems, Building Renovation
2 - 10 February	CARAVAN + BOAT / INTERNATIONAL REISEMARKT 1980 11th International Exhibition for Caravans, Boats, Travel and Vacation
9 - 12 February	INHORGENTA 7th International Trade Fair for Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Precious Stones and Silverware with their Manufacturing Equipment
21 - 24 February	ISPO - 12th International Sports Equipment Fair - Spring
8 - 16 March	IHM 32nd International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fair
23 - 27 March	41st MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN International Fashion Fair
10 - 16 April	BAUMA 19th International Trade Fair for Construction Equipment and Building Material Machines

Münchener Messe- und Ausstellungs-Gesellschaft mbH
Messeplätze 12, P.O.B. 12 10 08,
D-8000 München 12, Federal Republic of Germany

Only for trade buyers



State Subsidies Keep West Berlin's Culture Alive and Well

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT) — The longer one lives in Berlin — in West Berlin — the oftener one hears the word "subsidy." For years now, keeping West Berlin viable in spite of its isolation, completely surrounded by East Germany and also walled in, has held first place on the agenda of all those responsible for the city's future: the municipal and federal governments and, of course, the allies of World War II (even 35 years after that war, Berlin remains an occupied city).

As a result, we live here in a sort of iron lung, culturally as well as politically. To get the almost numbing statistics out of the way right at the beginning, West Berlin, which with a population of 2 million remains the largest West German city, has:

- Five symphony orchestras, one of the world's best opera and a new theater devoted to opera and musicals.
- Twenty dramatic theaters.
- More than 50 state and private museums.
- An equivalent of Washington's Library of Congress.
- The state archives.
- Seven separate festivals of the arts.

- Five state palaces.
- The Academy of the Arts.
- The Institute of the Arts.
- The German Film and Television Academy.
- The State Institute for Musical Research.

• The Berlin artists' program, which brings top-flight creative figures in the arts from all over the world to spend up to a year living and working in Berlin.

• The International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation.

• The Kuensterhaus Bethanien. A former hospital converted into an immense beehive of the most varied artistic creation and presentation, the bulk of it avant-garde.

• Two municipally supported art associations.

And the orchestral academy of the Berlin Philharmonic, training young musicians for orchestral posts.

Not to mention numerous musical ensembles, private groups performing theater, pantomime and ballet. Film and video groups, about 80 private art galleries, municipal art associations in each of the 12 boroughs, the International Design Center, etc.

Subsidies

What makes all that possible in a city this size? Government subsidies amounting annually to about \$222 million.

Annually the opera alone gets \$25 million (85 percent of its total budget). The Berlin Philharmonic more than \$7 million, the three municipal dramatic theaters almost \$13 million. About \$9 million subsidize private theaters; half of that goes to the Schaubuehne, today probably Germany's leading company. Almost \$7 million subsidize the various festivals.

Some American supporters of the arts, accustomed to beg and plead for money, read such figures and break down and cry. Private — as opposed to government — contributions to all that panoply of cultural riches play such a minor part that Peter Nestler, who directs the Berlin Senate's arts division, dismisses them airily as "irrelevant."

West Berlin has certainly not always had it so good. Until the end of the '50s, East Berlin reeled in immense international cultural prestige due to large measure, to two geniuses of undisputed stature: The poet, dramatist and director Bertolt Brecht, who had his own repertory company, the world famous Berliner Ensemble, to present his plays exactly as he wanted; and Walter Felsenstein, the founder and, until his death, director of the Komische Opera, which still occupies a niche all its own when it comes to opera performed with equal attention to both its dramatic and musical aspects.

The wall did not split Berlin until 1961, but as early as 1948 the Soviet blockade of the city's three Western sectors in effect already divided the former capital. From then on, West Berlin's cultural life assumed



Bustling downtown Berlin

Samuel Beckett talks with German actor Martin Held at rehearsal in Berlin.

Robert G. Cullen



added political importance. East Germans could visit West Berlin without hindrance, and what they found here took on the importance of a microcosmic show window for the West in general.

During that period, however, what with repeated Talmudic lessons from Moscow Premier Nikita Khrushchev summed them up when he called West Berlin "a bone in my throat" — the by-oo-means-secure future of West Berlin made it inexpedient to draft long-range cultural plans and investments. The turning point did not come until only seven years ago, with the Four Power Agreement on Berlin signed by the major allies of World War II, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Especially since then, the cultural life and opportunities in West Berlin have proliferated to place it back on a level with Paris and London. The Berlin Philharmonic has, in all the world, no superior and few peers; many experts consider it the greatest in the world today. Under its lifetime chief conductor, Herbert von Karajan, it has represented Berlin in numerous far-flung points, and here at home, as well as at the Easter and summer festivals in Salzburg. It offers a rich season featuring the leading guest conductors and soloists of the entire world, East as well as West. In the foreseeable future, its home, the superb Philharmonie designed by Hans Scharoun, the greatest Berlin Architect of recent decades, will acquire a chamber-music hall; also designed by Mr. Scharoun before his death.

Berlin's RSO at present has no chief conductor. Erich Leinsdorf, who had actually signed a contract to succeed Lorin Maazel when he left to take over the Cleveland Orchestra, had to withdraw. The RSO has its own concert series in the Philharmonie, and it has earned especial distinction in contemporary music. Berlin's third orchestra, the Symphony Orchestra of Berlin, has risen to new distinction in recent years under its American conductor, Theodore Bloomfield, although one has difficulty getting used to hearing Berliners refer to it as "das S.O.B."

Avant-Garde

Siegfried Palm, known throughout the world as an outstanding cellist and an ardent champion of such avant-garde composers as Mauricio Kagel, György Ligeti, Krzysztof Penderecki and Karlheinz Stockhausen, also heads the Deutsche Oper Berlin. Its ensemble of singers includes many of the greatest in the world, with a slightly special niche for one home-town boy who made very good indeed, the baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau.

West Berlin's three municipal dramatic theaters — the large Schiller, the more intimate Schlosspark and the small, experimental Workshop — draw their casts from the same acting ensemble, one of the most gifted and distinguished in Europe. The Nobel laureate Samuel Beckett has a special fondness for this company and has staged several of his plays with it. The Schaubuehne at present offers its controversial but almost unflinching brilliant productions in various makeshift quarters until it can move into a permanent home, currently under renovation to the company's explicit specifications, in one of the Kurfuerstendamm's architecturally most distinguished buildings.

This company, incidentally, provides an example of Berlin's traditional liberality of the spirit, which goes back for decades and rose again after the 12-year Nazi interruption. The company, although not its repertory, openly espouses a Marxist-Leninist political line with Maoist overtones, and it eschews a single director in favor of collective

leadership with Peter Stein, certainly one of the most gifted directors in the world today, as primus inter pares.

The Berlin artists' program, financed originally by the Ford Foundation after the wall went up and subsequently taken over by the German Academic Exchange Service, invites creative artists from all over the world, including the Soviet Union, to spend up to a year in West Berlin with absolutely no strings attached. Some of them — for instance, two leading figures in contemporary American art, the sculptor George Rickey and the concept-artist Edward Kienholz — have found Berlin so sympathetic that they continue to maintain studio-apartments here and return to spend part of every year.

Especially since then, the cultural life and opportunities in West Berlin have proliferated to place it back on a level with Paris and London. The Berlin Philharmonic has, in all the world, no superior and few peers; many experts consider it the greatest in the world today. Under its lifetime chief conductor, Herbert von Karajan, it has represented Berlin in numerous far-flung points, and here at home, as well as at the Easter and summer festivals in Salzburg. It offers a rich season featuring the leading guest conductors and soloists of the entire world, East as well as West. In the foreseeable future, its home, the superb Philharmonie designed by Hans Scharoun, the greatest Berlin Architect of recent decades, will acquire a chamber-music hall; also designed by Mr. Scharoun before his death.

Berlin's RSO at present has no chief conductor. Erich Leinsdorf, who had actually signed a contract to succeed Lorin Maazel when he left to take over the Cleveland Orchestra, had to withdraw. The RSO has its own concert series in the Philharmonie, and it has earned especial distinction in contemporary music. Berlin's third orchestra, the Symphony Orchestra of Berlin, has risen to new distinction in recent years under its American conductor, Theodore Bloomfield, although one has difficulty getting used to hearing Berliners refer to it as "das S.O.B."

Berlin's RSO at present has no chief conductor. Erich Leinsdorf, who had actually signed a contract to succeed Lorin Maazel when he left to take over the Cleveland Orchestra, had to withdraw. The RSO has its own concert series in the Philharmonie, and it has earned especial distinction in contemporary music. Berlin's third orchestra, the Symphony Orchestra of Berlin, has risen to new distinction in recent years under its American conductor, Theodore Bloomfield, although one has difficulty getting used to hearing Berliners refer to it as "das S.O.B."

Siegfried Palm, known throughout the world as an outstanding cellist and an ardent champion of such avant-garde composers as Mauricio Kagel, György Ligeti, Krzysztof Penderecki and Karlheinz Stockhausen, also heads the Deutsche Oper Berlin. Its ensemble of singers includes many of the greatest in the world, with a slightly special niche for one home-town boy who made very good indeed, the baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau.

West Berlin's three municipal dramatic theaters — the large Schiller, the more intimate Schlosspark and the small, experimental Workshop — draw their casts from the same acting ensemble, one of the most gifted and distinguished in Europe. The Nobel laureate Samuel Beckett has a special fondness for this company and has staged several of his plays with it. The Schaubuehne at present offers its controversial but almost unflinching brilliant productions in various makeshift quarters until it can move into a permanent home, currently under renovation to the company's explicit specifications, in one of the Kurfuerstendamm's architecturally most distinguished buildings.

This company, incidentally, provides an example of Berlin's traditional liberality of the spirit, which goes back for decades and rose again after the 12-year Nazi interruption. The company, although not its repertory, openly espouses a Marxist-Leninist political line with Maoist overtones, and it eschews a single director in favor of collective

The artists annually selected and invited by a jury of experts represent some of the far reaches of today's international avant-garde.

West Berlin's present cultural policy stems from the intelligence, imagination and hard, dedicated work of Mr. Nestler, whose municipal superior, Dieter Saubert, policy concentrates on five points: abso-

Berlin's senator for cultural affairs, has realized that policy. The city government of Cologne, with an almost carte-blanche offer, has enticed Mr. Nestler to move there this summer. A great loss to Berlin means a tremendous gain for Cologne and its own cultural future.

The Nestler-Saubert policy concentrates on five points: abso-

lutely top quality in West Berlin's theatrical, musical, literary, exposition and museum activities; strong backing for resident artists; bringing the city's cultural opportunities and benefits to the Berliners, including young people and children; constant contact with other contemporary cultural centers; and exporting local cultural production of

all varieties throughout the world. On almost any day or night of the year, the culturally minded Berliner or visitor can choose from almost an embarrassment of riches. With seven full-scale, top-level festivals — film, art, theater, Third World culture (this summer: Africa), the largely outdoor summer festival (one amic guest conductor: Ed-

ward Heath), the major Berlin Festival Weeks in the early autumn and then jazz — it has become almost harder today to catch Berlin out of a festival atmosphere than in yore. An iron lung? Indeed, but one equipped with cultural comforts any metropolis in the world might envy.

Hypo-Bank royal service means delivering where it counts in foreign trade financing.



If your company is active in international trade, you want a bank willing to go to great lengths to provide the scope and quality of services you need, wherever you need them. A bank committed to earning your confidence and keeping it.

Hypo-Bank is such a bank. Documentary credits, letters of credit, buyers' and sellers' credits, non-recourse export financing, project financing — these are just examples of the full range of facilities you would expect from Germany's oldest publicly-owned (joint-stock) bank and one of its largest universal banks with consolidated assets of DM 60 billion.

But more than that, we have a client service tradition to live up to. A tradition of royal treatment dating back to 1835 when we were established by King Ludwig I of Bavaria.

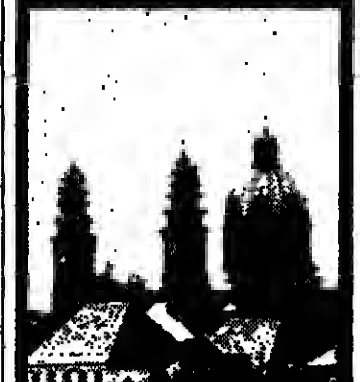
Through our network of subsidiaries (including Luxembourg), a branch in New York, representative offices, affiliates, partnership in ABECOR, and a mobile team of banking professionals, we offer services worldwide.

For a fast introduction to Hypo-Bank's far-reaching capabilities, get in touch with us at: Theatinerstrasse 11, D-8000 Munich 2, Tel.: (089) 2366-1, Telex: 0523468.

HYPONBANK
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK

Modern Banking in the finest Royal Tradition

SHERATON

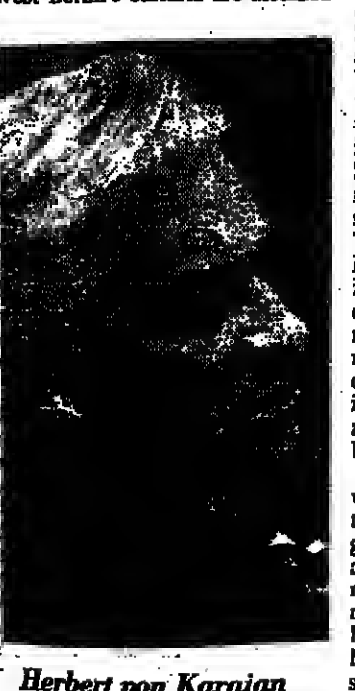


Weekend in München
DM 89,-
per person in a double room
single room DM 28,-75 additional charge
children up to 14 years can sleep
in their parents' room without charge

We offer a weekend stay (two nights) a welcome drink in the lobby bar a bottle of champagne in your room breakfast free use of the swimming pool in the health club colour TV in all rooms free parking in the underground garage an entry ticket to the Deutsche Messe

And Service in a First Class Hotel
with European and international cuisine
in the restaurants: "Le Grand" and "Le Grand Club"
dancing music live jazz bands and
orchestras in the nightclub shopping
center with beauty shop. Beer garden.
Reservations either by Sheraton or
your travel agent.

München Sheraton Hotel
D-8000 München 91 • A. Schwanthaler 1
Phone (089) 42 4011
Telex 5203584 • 527151



Herbert von Karajan



New Cinema Directors Earn Global Fame But Little Money

By Hazel Guild

FRANKFURT (IHT) — A petite brunette film-maker, with Shirley Temple locks dangling, accosted me at a cocktail party in Bertio to discuss the plight of the German film industry.

Reciting her tale of woe, she explained that she had received an initial \$3,000 grant from the German Film Subsidy Office because of her outstanding script. Unable to obtain more German grants to make the film, she borrowed from her mother and all her friends.

The film ended up as a 16mm venture, just 60 minutes long, and thus unsuitable for cinema release. She sold it to German television and figures that she has earned about \$600 for her year's work. Undaunted, she has created another script and is on the trail of

West German government subsidies or city handouts from Berlin or Munich to finance her next picture. She is 25 years old — and thus one of the young, young German film-makers — as distinguished from the New German Cinema group, now in their late 30s and early 40s.

Films of the New German Cinema, headed by the Werner Herzog, Rainer Werner Fassbinder and Wim Wenders — you can get into an argument with everyone in the film business in Germany about who rates first — are making waves of publicity around the world, with awards and citations at international film festivals in the United States, France and Germany. But their films, unfortunately, do not make much money.

Second Point

First, one must realize there are no sexpots in the current German cinema productions. Once one accepts that fact — the difficulty probably depending on one's own sex and attitude toward feminism — one comes to the second point. The stars are not the allure of the films; the directors, producers and writers are. (In fact, all three may turn out to be the same person. Mr. Fassbinder, the most prolific of the New German Cinema-ers, modestly credits himself with "idea, book, settings, cutting, camera, direction" for his new film "In a Year With 13 Moons.")

Now, after nearly two decades of uncertain existence, the New German Cinema is scoring its most important victories of all — with some significant gains at the box office.

Last year, the most profitable film in the native German cinemas (over 3,000 houses) by a young German film-maker was Hark Bohm's "Moritz, Dear Moritz," the sensitive story of a troubled 15-year-old plagued with problems because of his father's bankruptcy, his beloved grandmother's serious illness, his hate for his unsympathetic math teacher, his desire to play in a jazz band — all subjects with which youngsters of today in West Germany and many another country can identify.

Of all the films granted subsidies last year by the German Film Subsidy Office, "Moritz" was the only one that managed to recover all of its costs at the German box office.

Ivory Tower

"Some of the German film-makers have been living in an ivory tower, trying to make artistic films for themselves and their friends," Mr. Bohm told me in his Munich home. (He sleeps during the day and does his creative work at night, meaning he cannot be disturbed before 7 P.M.)

"Now the German film-makers are getting enough self-confidence to crack the international market. It was very hard at first," he cited his own career, with his initial full-length film "Tschetan, the Indian Youth" capturing the film prize of the year from the Working Association of German Film Journalists and a prize at the Locarno Film Festival. But nobody went to see it, and it flopped at the box office.

West German TV aided with part of the financing for his next full-length picture "Nordsee ist Nordsee" ("North Sea is Murder Sea"), and the film was a modest success.



Rainer Werner Fassbinder (right) directs 'The Marriage of Maria Braun.'

"Moritz" was Mr. Bohm's first commercial success in West Germany. He feels the reason for its success is that he has concentrated on adolescent problems, not too difficult for him at 39 because he has two adopted teen-age sons, one from Mongolia (who appeared in a brilliant bit in "Moritz") and the son of a Hamburg working-class family.

"I think of stories to tell my kids," Mr. Bohm remarked. Teen-agers and the 20s age group in West Germany, as in America and France, represent by far the largest segment of the cinema audiences, and his films are definitely aimed at them. He is now working on "In the Heart of the Hurricane," to be filmed this summer, for the youth audience.

"We haven't yet succeeded in introducing our films to the commercial U.S. market. But that will be the next step," he asserted. His initial film about the Indian had appeared in a German film week at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a professor wrote commenting on how popular the film was with the young people who appreciated his showing the basic conflict of adolescents in industrial countries. The film made the rounds of festivals and German film weeks where the critics praised it — but it never received major playing dates in the U.S.

One who has made the break — and moved himself instead of his films to the United States — is Wim Wenders, currently in San Francisco writing "Hammett" for Orto to release, working with U.S. producer Francis Coppola.

(Mr. Wenders has become such a cult figure in the United States that he has achieved the ultimate — a hamburger shop has been named after him, serving "Wimburgers," and the San Francisco foreign-film fans gather there to chat with him).

His German credits included "The American Friends," which enthralled and bewildered many and which the critics loved, and "Kings of the Road," popular with the art-house crowd in major German cities. But it never earned its costs.

Werner Herzog has just wound up "Nosferatu," a remake of the F.W. Murnau thriller, for the Dracula fans. It's a German-French-U.S. co-production with backing from 20th Century-Fox, which

could be an added help in seeking U.S. release.

As with some other German films, this is one that is doing better business outside the country than in its own land. "Nosferatu" has pulled in 264,900 visitors in Paris and the suburbs, with 15 prints in circulation in its initial six weeks.

Mr. Fassbinder, last of the trio of New German Cinema leaders, is filming Alfred Döblin's "Berlin Alexanderplatz," which will be both a 13-part series for West German TV and a full-length feature for the cinemas, a remake of the famous 1930 film. His previous "Despair," based on the Nabokov novel, played to critical acclaim at the Cannes and New York Film festivals but lived up to its name at the box office. Another Fassbinder production, "In a Year With 13 Moons," concerning the miseries of a transvestite who feels cast out by the world, is another darling of the critics.

Currently popular in the German cinemas is Reinhold Hauff's "Knife in the Head," a spellbinder about terrorism and the problems of the angry young intellectuals. Winner of two critics' awards, this is also a hit with the audiences and seems slated for profitable sales outside Germany designed for mass audiences.

German films have survived several "waves" since World War II. First came the corny "Heimat" (homeland) films, then a couple of outstanding war themes such as Bernhard Wicki's "The Bridge" and the military comedy "08-15," a designation for a rifle, used in the same connotation as GI.

Next came the German sex explanation films, pushed up at the box office with money-makers by Oswald Klee's group, "Your Wife, the Unknown Creature," "Your Husband, the Unknown Creature," and "Your Child."

The French had to learn about criticism from the Germans," noted Theo Hinz, the aggressive young general manager of the Filmverlag der Autoren (Film Distribution of the Authors).

Filmverlag was formed in 1962 when the young German writers, producers and directors felt that the other distributors were not sufficiently sensitive to their products and that their own organization

could do a better job introducing their artistic efforts.

Movie attendance slumped disastrously in West Germany from the 1956 high of 818 million seats sold down to the absolute low point of 115 million visitors in 1976. But since then it has been recovering. And the New German Cinema has been recovering along with the recent cinema boom.

New German Cinema pushed the slogan "Papa's Cinema is Dead," and aided with generous subsidies from the German Film Subsidy Project, the enterprising, young film-makers started turning out products hoping to gain a mass audience.

"Our films are not disappointing in Western Europe," commented Mr. Hinz. He emphasized that cracking the U.S. commercial market is the next goal.

Right now, there's reason to be optimistic. Peter Lilienthal's "David," based on the true story of a Jewish boy surviving during the Nazi era, just won the Golden Bear, top citation at the West German Film Festival in March in Berlin. It marked the first time in 23 years that a German film had been selected for the grand prize by the international jury.

"Nosferatu" won the Silver Bear for its sets, while Mr. Fassbinder's "The Marriage of Maria Braun," about a German woman whose husband is missing in war and then returns, picked up two Silver Bears. Distributed in West Germany and Austria by a major U.S. firm, United Artists, it is achieving remarkable success at the German box office.

Berlin Aid

Right now, there are millions of dollars of film production money available from the city of Berlin — which wants to become the great film center that it was during the pre-war UFA era — and from Munich, where the Bavarians want to re-create past film glories at the well-equipped German production centers.

In Frankfurt, city cultural adviser Hilmar Hoffmann, who set up the country's first Communal Cinema in 1971 to show German and international classics and series from China, Cuba, Albania and Bulgaria, has now pushed ahead

plans for an ambitious German Film Museum, with several thousand old films, film memorabilia like posters and costumes and old theater equipment. And with a small screening room. And at the city's Goethe University, a chair for film-making and film techniques has been opened with another of the New German Cinema group, 48-year-old Alexander Kluge, as one of the professors.

Owners of only barlike first-run houses have followed the trend of France and America, cutting their big theaters into two or three houses, and moving into the young again. Last year, there were 134 million tickets sold, and this year promises to be even better.

Germany's Goethe Institute, part of the country's prestigious Foreign Office, is coming up with a multimillion-dollar push for the German films, buying rights for non-commercial showings in 16mm versions, and promoting the New German Cinema with audiences around the world. It has even paid for some of the directors to attend the showings and to meet the foreign press.

And, added Dr. Rudolf Goldschmidt, former head of Republic Films in Germany and now adviser for Inter-Nations, a branch of the West German Foreign Office, the German government has just granted about \$78,000 to purchase five additional German films for exhibition at film weeks abroad, including "Knife in the Head," which stars Bruno Ganz, probably the best German film actor of the current crop.

'Creative Stirring'

The big push is now on for the New German Cinema. Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, summed it all up recently in Berlin, when he remarked, "Now there appears to be a great pulsing creative stirring in Germany. For the first time in decades, what new young German film-makers are saying and more specifically the ways their cinema voices are being heard in America are having considerable influence on the young film-makers of the United States."

He cited the impact of Herzog, Fassbinder and Wenders as cult figures in the United States, along with Kluge and Volker Schlöndorff, whose 1966 film "Young Törless" started the new German film emigration, along with Jean-Marie Straub and Hauff.

"I am aware that commercial cinema has had some difficult days. But I am convinced this will change. The new German cinema talent that I have described should become a key element in that rise. I can assure you that nothing will be more heartening to me and my colleagues in the American cinema than a strong vibrant German commercial film world," Mr. Valenti concluded.

German cinema are hitting on sensitive themes that touch the hearts and minds of the moviegoing audiences. And now that they are appealing to the critics and in the art houses, the time is perhaps ripe for some major distributor to take the gamble of synchronizing in English and promoting the films around the world so that the masses will be able to enjoy what so far have been available mainly for the "in" art-house patrons.

INTERCITY. EVERY HOUR. EVERY CLASS.



Travel by train without waiting. There's an Intercity every 60 minutes. Direct to 47 cities. At top speeds of 200 kilometers per hour, Intercity is the fastest through train in Germany.

It's extra spacious in 1st class, with a comfortable 2nd class and a dining car in the middle of the train. We say, your appointment calendar is our timetable. So climb aboard. We'll take you where you're going. With 14-16 departures to each city every day.

Only the streetcar goes more often.

DB Die Bahn

Ruhrgas in the International Energy Market



Ruhrgas supplies natural gas to a large market in the Federal Republic of Germany. A complex pipeline system carries the gas to the customers. Ruhrgas has concluded a number of major natural gas import agreements and is currently involved in other natural gas import projects.

Ruhrgas is a partner of standing in the international natural gas business.

RUHRGAS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT · ESSEN

**We Take Care of Ruhr
Natural Gas**



طاقة الغاز



Deutsches Museum: 26 Miles of Science, Technology

By Harry Trimbom

MUNICH — One of West Germany's most popular indoor pastimes — especially on rainy weekend afternoons — is museum trekking. The largest and most popular of the country's 800 museums is a complex of buildings squeezed onto a slender island in the Isar River in the heart of Munich.

This is the home of the Deutsches Museum, one of the world's biggest science and technology museums. Germany's answer to the Smithsonian Institution.

A special feature is that exhibits, which range from Neolithic hachets and ancient Egyptian tools to space satellites, are placed in their historical context, depicting the cultural impact that the items on display had on the societies that developed them.

It is also noted for pioneering the concept of push-button displays that enable the visitor to observe the functions of half the exhibits by activating buttons, levers and electronic equipment.

The visitor can test his or her flying skill through a simplified flight simulator. In the mockup of a ship's bridge, the visitor can try steering a ship with an 800-ton cargo through the Kiel Canal.

Red Wheels

All the displays are in working order, Stephan Dietrich, an industrial engineer who is one of the museum's 400 staff members, said. Those that cannot be operated by visitors — like the huge, especially-mounted locomotive whose big red wheels are activated by electricity — are usually demonstrated by staff members.

All of the antique cars, painstakingly restored in the museum's workshops, are in driving condition. One of them, an antique Mercedes Benz touring car, was driven to a motor show in Hamburg after the truck that had been carrying it broke down.

The museum has 40,000 square yards of exhibit space on seven floors. A visitor who wanted to visit every exhibit would travel 26 miles, and foot vibrators have been installed on each floor to ease the ordeal of the long trek through the halls.

The museum staff estimates that, under a 40-hour, five-day week, it



This building houses the Deutsches Museum on an island in the Isar River in Munich.

would take 18 months for the visitor to read the texts and operate the displays at each of the exhibits.

Such formidable challenges have not diminished the museum's popularity. It receives about 1.5 million visitors annually, a third of them from foreign countries.

About 30,000 of the visitors are schoolchildren from throughout Europe. The number of students is too big for the museum staff to

handle, so it provides a one-week museum-guide training program for teachers, who then return to their home school districts and train other teachers as guides for field trips to the museum.

Locked Away

The exhibits on display represent only a fraction of the museum's collection. Another 70,000 items are locked away, for lack of

exhibit space, in the museum's cellars and in warehouses in other parts of the city.

The pride of the collection is the famous Magdeburg Hemispheres, made in 1654 for Magdeburg mayor and philosopher, Otto von Guericke, to demonstrate the force of atmospheric pressure. A vacuum was created by pumping out the air from the sphere formed by the two hollow hemispheres. A famous en-

graving shows two powerful draft horses struggling to pull apart the hemispheres held together by atmospheric pressure.

Because of the museum staff's wish to have visitors touch and handle many of the exhibits, the hemispheres, along with von Guericke's air pump, are displayed only in replica. The real equipment is kept in storage.

Among other items on display

are a glider built in 1895 by Otto Lilienthal; one of the Wright Brothers' planes, built in 1909; the world's first automobile, built in 1866 by Otto Benz; the first electric locomotive; the first dynamo; and the first lunar jeep used by American astronauts on the moon.

The desk of Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen is on display, along with his first X-ray, which he took of his fiancée's hand in 1895.

Salt Mine

The basement contains full-scale replicas of salt, iron and coal mines. And the museum is topped by a planetarium and observatory.

Elsewhere, there are such diverse displays as telecommunications equipment and a full-size 19th-century alpine chalet. There are fully equipped replicas of workshops used in the early days of the industrial revolution and a full-scale section of the Munich subway tunnel.

Several of the largest exhibits are on display on the museum grounds. These include a 19th-century Dutch windmill and an experimental twin-engine vertical takeoff plane.

For scholars, there is a 600,000-volume library, which contains 16,000 manuscripts by famous scientists. It also contains original plans, sketches and engravings of German and foreign industrial pioneers.

The museum was founded in 1903 by Oskar von Miller, a Bavarian electrical engineer who sought to popularize scientific and technological progress under the then widely held view that such progress could sweep away much of the world's ills.

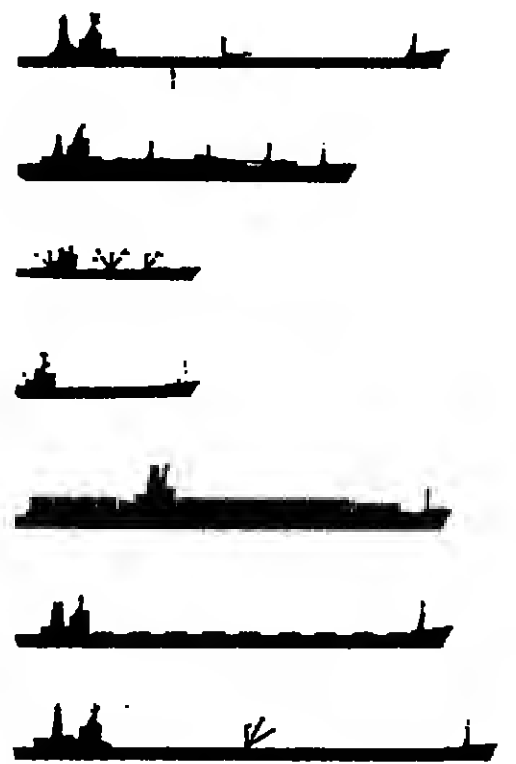
Originally housed in a disused army barracks with items donated by manufacturers and scientific firms, which still provide about 60 percent of the exhibits, the museum was moved to its present location in 1925.

Although it does not deal with the future, the museum is looking ahead. Space technology already has developed its own history, and the museum has embarked on construction of a new building to present the history of space.

© Los Angeles Times

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 170/81, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92011 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex. Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 812718 Herald. Poste Cédex 1040, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Taylor.

SHIP FINANCE MADE TO MEASURE



DEUTSCHE SCHIFFSBELEIHUNGS-BANK AKTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT HAMBURG

ESTABLISHED 1918

P. O. Box 1119 20 • 2000 HAMBURG 11
Telephone: 36 25 66 • Telex: 02 14029

DÜSSELDORF TRADE FAIRS BASIS FOR BUSINESS

Dates	1979	1980
Silberware • International Trade Fair for Silverware	11. 1.-14. 1.	January
boot • International Boatshow Düsseldorf	20. 1.-28. 1.	19. 1.-27. 1.
ENVITEC • Engineering in Environmental Protection • International Trade Fair and Congress	•	11. 2.-15. 2.
IMPINTA 79 • International Congress and Exhibition for the Processing of Information With Technical Demonstrations from the Original to the Printing Form	14. 2.-20. 2.	•
ARTS AND ANTIQUES FAIR • Düsseldorf	•	23. 2.- 2. 3.
IGEDO • International Fashion Trade Fair	11. 3.-14. 3.	9. 3.-12. 3.
GDS • International Footwear Trade Fair	24. 3.-26. 3.	22. 3.-24. 3.
DIADACTA • European Educational Materials Fair	27. 3.-31. 3.	•
IGEDO • International Fashion Trade Fair	22. 4.-26. 4.	20. 4.-24. 4.
INTERHOSPITAL • International Hospital Exhibition	15. 5.-18. 5.	•
IFA • International Bakery Exhibition	•	7. 6.-15. 6.
GFMA • International Foundry Trade Fair with Congress	9. 6.-15. 6.	•
thermopress • International Exhibition and Congress for Industrial Furnaces and Thermo Production Processes	9. 6.-22. 9.	•
METEC • International Exhibition and Congress for Metallurgical Technology and Equipment	16. 9.-22. 9.	•
Silberware • International Trade Fair for Silverware	July	July
HFI • International Trade Fair with Festival	•	22. 9.-28. 9.
IGEDO • International Fashion Trade Fair	9. 9.-12. 9.	7. 9.-10. 9.
IGEDO DESSOUS • Trade Fair for Lingerie, Foundations, Swimwear	9. 9.-12. 9.	7. 9.-10. 9.
GDS • International Footwear Trade Fair	22. 9.-24. 9.	20. 9.-22. 9.
IGS • International Trade Fair and Congress • Industrial Cleaning - Factory Hygiene - Building Maintenance	•	24. 9.-27. 9.
IKM • Machines and equipment for workshops and industry	•	autumn
INTERKAMA • International Congress with Trade Fair for Instrumentation and Automation	•	9.10.-15.10.
GLAS • International Trade Fair for Industry, Trade and Handicraft • Applications - Machinery - Equipment	•	autumn
ISO • International Fair and Congress, Cold - Heat - Sound - Humidity • Applications - Systems - Technologies	•	autumn
K79 • International Trade Fair Plastics + Rubber	10.10.-17.10.	•
IGEDO • International Fashion Trade Fair	27.10.-31.10.	26.10.-30.10.
HOGATEC • International Trade Fair for Hotels, Restaurants and Catering	•	6.11.-12.11.
A+A • Industrial Safety + Factory Hygiene • Congress and International Trade Fair	13.11.-17.11.	•
MEDICA • International Congress and Trade Fair • Diagnostica - Therapeutica - Technica	21.11.-24.11.	19.11.-22.11.

DÜSSELDORF

International fair city, industrial metropolis. City of fashion. And the right place for trade

fairs. Stay at excellent hotels. Eat at good restaurants. Go out in the old town. Shop in the famous streets with their international flair. And culture in abundance at the opera, theatre and museums.



Information: Werbeamt der Stadt Düsseldorf, Ehrenhof 3, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30, Telex 8 587 315
Düsseldorfer Messgesellschaft mbH - NOWEA, Postfach 32 02 03, D-4000 Düsseldorf 30, Telex 08 584 853 mes d

"No publicity whatsoever is associated with our trading activities. On the contrary..."

This was how Wilhelm Merton, founder of Metallgesellschaft in Frankfurt, described the style of his company. A spirit of enterprise, stability, watchful observation of the market and shrewd planning provided even at that date the impetus for the launching of Metallgesellschaft as a worldwide organization for international trading in metals and ores. Today the Frankfurt Company, with its research, mining, smelting, processing, engineering and plant contracting, as well as transport operations, is one of the leading trading concerns in the world.

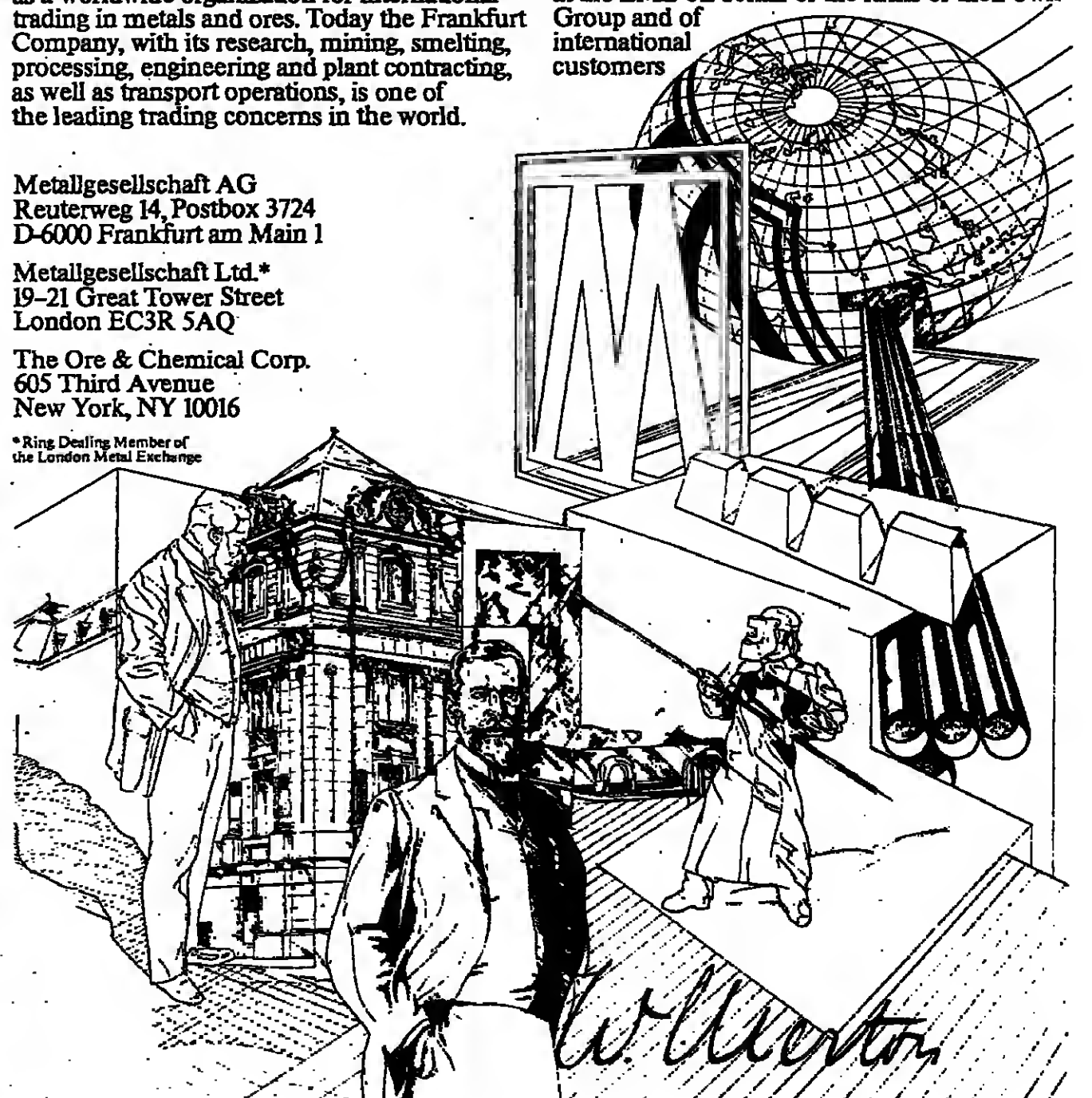
In the world of today, a good show is no longer performed discreetly, behind the scenes. This also holds good for the trading activities of Metallgesellschaft. Backed by tradition, experience and a considerable financial potential, the experts of Metallgesellschaft are also active at the LME on behalf of the firms of their own Group and of international customers.

Metallgesellschaft AG
Reuterweg 14, Postbox 3724
D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1

Metallgesellschaft Ltd.*
19-21 Great Tower Street
London EC3R 5AQ

The Ore & Chemical Corp.
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10016

* Ring Trading Member of the London Metal Exchange



"Flying Lufthansa feels like riding in a Mercedes."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines